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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
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VOL XX NO 133 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JUNE 3, 1932 PRICE ONE ANNA.

36 Million Voters For Provincial Electorates

SPECIAL ELECTORATES TO REMAIN

Provincial Franchise To Vary With Differing Conditions

DIRECT ELECTION TO ASSEMBLY AND COUNCILS

LOTHIAN COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS

The Indian Franchise Committee base their recommendations for the bestowal of a vote on two qualifications (1) property, (2) educational. Their proposals will increase the electorate of British India from 5.4 to 27.6 per cent. of the total adult population, conferring upon 36 million voters the franchise for provincial electorates.

NO ADULT FRANCHISE.

The Committee expatiate upon the difficulties of recommending adult franchise at present. Three difficulties, according to them, are the dearth of suppressing officers, insufficiency of police, necessity of making special arrangements for women voters and the fact that only 8 per cent of the population is literate All local Governments are against adult franchise.

WOMEN'S REPRESENTATION.

The Committee consider that "it is essential to place enough women on the roll to compel candidates to consider their interests." While providing legal equality for men and women under the ordinary property and educational qualifications, the Committee propose additional qualifications for women calculated to give them about one-fifth of the total voting strength.

REPRESENTATION FOR INDUSTRIAL LABOUR

Special representation is recommended for industrial labour, either through registered trade unions or through special labour constituencies.

DEPRESSED CLASSES REPRESENTATION

The Committee recommend "a levelling up of the depressed class vote by some form of differential franchise" and suggest six possible methods for the purpose.

To increase the electorate of British India from 7,000,000 to 36,000,000 persons, that is to say from 5.4 to 27.6 per cent. of the total adult population, is the essence of what the Franchise Committee propose in their Report, which is released to-day.

The first Volume, which embodies all the Committee's proposals, contains 22 Chapters and a number of Appendices. Its length is 286 pages. It includes some explanatory or qualifying notes, one minute of dissent, and a rejoinder to the latter signed by the majority. Two other volumes, containing the memoranda prepared by local Governments and Provincial Franchise Committees, are issued simultaneously. Additional volumes consisting of selections from evidence supplied by witnesses are to be published later. The complete set will represent the result of three months' work.

ADMINISTRATIVE DIFFICULTIES OF ADULT FRANCHISE.

In the first Chapter, the implications of the Prime Minister's letter of instructions are analyzed. The second deals at length with the question of adult franchise. Among the arguments enumerated in its favour are that it secures equality of political rights to every adult citizen, that it solves so far at least as the electoral roll is concerned the problem of securing representation of all elements of the population, and that its adoption would avoid the necessity for devising special franchises. But for a variety of reasons its introduction in India to-day would be very difficult.

First among the numerous administrative difficulties mentioned is the dearth of officials qualified to work it. Nothing could be more injurious to the healthy functioning of responsible government than well-grounded suspicion that the elections were falsified by inefficiency or corruption. The presiding officer must be competent to manage the officials, agents, candidates, voters, and police and of such standing as to be above suspicion of abusing his power. As regards non-officials, few would be forthcoming except in urban districts, and moreover objections would be liable to be raised against them for political, religious, caste or other reasons.

Another difficulty is insufficiency of police. Elections cause excitement and the provision of sufficient police becomes more essential in proportion as the number of electors per polling station increases. The total number of police is about 164 thousands and on this basis if each polling station could deal daily with 1,000 electors, the total number of votes recordable per day would not be more than 25 millions. A further problem would be created by women. Everywhere the necessity of making special arrangements for women voters was urged upon the Committee and it would be quite impossible to provide the necessary female staff to poll the whole female population. More votes could be recorded if the polling period were lengthened, but as practically all official activities have to be stopped during election time, there are obvious limits to this; moreover, the longer polling lasts the more are attempts made to influence voters. There is also the complication that elections both for the Provincial Councils and the Legislative Assembly have to be held on the same days; under complete adult franchise 139 million electors each entitled to cast votes for two different constituencies and candidates would have to be provided for at the same time. Finally the Committee remarks that every one of the Provincial Governments and Provincial Committees not only declared adult franchise to be administratively impracticable but placed the maximum at some figure below 20 per cent. of the total population.

Apart from the administrative difficulties there are others of a more general nature. Among these are the fact that the members involved are far larger than have ever been made the foundation for a democratically governed State in history (the total population even of the United States is only 123 millions as against 257 millions for British India excluding Burma) and that only 8 per cent. of the population of British India is literate. Although literacy is no test of wisdom, its absence necessarily restricts the individual's knowledge and makes it difficult for him to cast a discerning vote on questions outside his district. Illiteracy also greatly increases the burden on candidates and parties; and party organisation in India is still rudimentary. Such organisations as exist have been pre-occupied with securing self-government rather than with

(Continued on Page 5).

Indians Lead On 1st. Innings

LOW SCORING GAME AGAINST NORFOLK

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, June 2.

In the two-day match between All-India and Norfolk which commenced at Norwich to-day Indians were all out for 101 runs in their first innings. Norfolk who went in next were dismissed for 49 runs in their first innings. At close of play Indians had made 50 for loss of 1 wicket in their second innings.

IN DELIGHTFUL WEATHER.

The two-day match between All-India and Norfolk commenced to-day at Norwich in delightful weather. Indians won the toss and batted on a medium pace wicket but gave a disappointing display.

They lost 7 wickets before lunch interval for 84 runs. Naoomal was brilliantly stumped by Taylor, Lieutenant in the Army, off Utting when the batsman had scored 8. Wazir Ali was clean-bowled by Lingwood when he had scored 11. Naidu was out for 21 runs being held by Rought-Rought off D. Rought-Rought Nazir Ali was out leg before to Edrich and Colah was dismissed in a similar manner by Utting. Limbdi was run out.

THE PLAY.

The Indians winning the toss elected to bat on a medium pace wicket. They gave disappointing display losing seven of their wickets before lunch for 84 runs. Utting, Norfolk bowler dismissed Naoomal and Palia in successive overs.

Naidu was the topscorer with 21 runs and Nazir Ali and Colan came next with 15 and 14 respectively.

Utting took up four wickets for 34 runs and Lingwood three for 28.

NORFOLK OPEN DISASTROUSLY

Norfolk opened their first innings disastrously. Before tea interval they lost six wickets when the score board showed only 29 runs. Nazir Ali took four of these and Nissar claimed the remaining two.—Reuter.

Th scores:—

INDIANS—(1ST INNINGS).

Wazir Ali b Lingwood	11
Naomal st. Tayler, b Utting	8
Palia b Utting	2
Naidu c Rought-Rought, b D. Rought-Rought	21
Nazir Ali l.b.w. b Edrich	15
Colah l.b.w. b Utting	14
Limbdi (run out)	4
Jogendra Singh c Foster, b Lingwood	13
Kapadia c and b Utting	9
Ghulam Mahmoed c Scottchad, b Lingwood	0
Nissar (not out)	0
Extras	4
Total	101

Bowling Analysis:—Utting 4 for 34; Lingwood 3 for 28; Rought-Rought 1 for 24; Edrich 1 for 11.

NORFOLK—(1ST INNINGS).

B. Rought-Rought b Nazir Ali	8
Theobald st. Kapadia, b Nazir Ali	4
Foster b Nissar	5
Tayler c Limbdi, b Nazir Ali	0
Falcon b Nissar	0
Thistleton-Smith b Nazir Ali	1
Edrich (batting)	5
D. Rought-Rought (batting)	1
Total (for 6 wickets at tea)	29

SIR ABBAS ALI BEG DEAD

Ex-Member Of India Council

POONA, June 2.

The death occurred at Panchgani yesterday of Sir Abbas Ali Baig K. C. S. I., ex-Member of India Council from heart failure while delivering a speech at Dalkeath Sanitorium, Panchgani.

The deceased gentleman was a self-made man. He started life in Educational Department and was for many years Oriental Translator to the Government of Bombay. He was then made a member of the India Council. After retiring from the India Council Sir Abbas Ali served in various Indian States, his last post being Vice-President of the Baroda Executive Council.

At the time of his death the deceased was 80 years old. Sir Abbas Ali leaves behind Lady Baig who is at present at Clifton in England looking after the education of their younger sons. His eldest son is in England and the second son Captain Osman is at Ambala as an Assistant Political Officer. The third son Mr. Raschid is at Calcutta with the Tatas.—A. P.

Kohala Bridge In Kashmir.

The Publicity Officer Srinagar, Kashmir wires under date June 2:—

The work of reconstruction of Kohala Bridge is in full swing and it is expected that the bridge will be ready for traffic about the end of July next.—A. P.

Magistrate Rebukes "Bara Sab"

NOTE AND ITS SEQUEL

BOMBAY, Thursday.

"Ask your master not to do it again. He may be a Bara Sab in his office, but he cannot influence the court. He tried it once before. If he repeats it again he will be in this court instead of being in his office."

In these words Mr. Oscar Brown, Additional Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon court repremanded the peon of a local firm. The cause for this reprimand was a personal note which the peon brought to the court, from his boss. It appears the note was addressed to Mr. Brown, and the writer requested him to deal leniently with the accused hauled up before him for breach of one of the emergency orders now in force in the city.

On reading the note, Mr.Brown called the peon in the court and asked him to stand in the witness box. He inquired of the peon if his master gave him the note to deliver it to him, to which the peon replied in the affirmative.

IF HE DOES IT AGAIN?

Mr. Brown then remarked "Ask your master not to write such notes again. He may be a Bara Sab in his office, but he cannot influence the court. This is a place for giving impartial justice to all. Whether one is a white man or an Indian, Hindu or Muslim, he will get equal treatment here. Tell your master that he has done it once before. If he repeats it again, he will find himself here in my court instead of sitting in his office. I cannot tolerate such conduct."

The Magistrate then administered warning to the peon also. "Never come here on such errand again. If you do, you will also be hauld up, for abetting the crime. It is disgusting that although the man calls himself the director of a big firm, he does not know these elementary things."

The Magistrate tore the note to pieces and consigned it to the waste paper basket.

Sir H. P. H. Dastur

KNIGHTHOOD FOR BOMBAY MAGISTRATE

King's Birthday Honours List

CALCUTTA JOURNALIST'S LUCK

SIMLA, June 2.

The following Birthday Honours List is gazetted:—

TO BE G. C. S. I.

The Nawab of Bhopal and Sir Malcolm Halley, Governor of U. P.

K. C. S. I.

Sir Fazli Hussain, Member, Governor General's Council.

C. S. I.

Mr. D. G. Mitchel, I.C.S., Joint Secretary, Legislative Department, Government of India; Mr. D. G. Harris, lately Consulting Engineer, Government of India; and Lt.-Col. F. P. Mackie, Director Pasteur Institute, Shillong.

G. C. I. E.

Khan of Kalat and Maharaja of Datia.

K. C. I. E.

Sir Arthur Nelson, I.C.S., Revenue Member, C. P., Mr. C. H. Kish, Financial Secretary, India Office.

KNIGHTS.

Knighthood has been conferred on Mr. E. H. Kealy, A.G.G., Western Indian States; Mr. T. G. Russell, Chief Commissioner of Railways; Mr. J. D. G. Waller, I.C.S., Judge, Madras High Court; Mr. L. G. Mukharji, Judge Allahabad High Court; Mr. J. M. Dunnett, I.C.S., Reforms Commissioner, Government of India; Mr. H. Dennings, I.C.S., Additional Secretary, Finance Department, Government of India; Mr. J. H. R. Fraser, Judicial Commissioner, N. W. F. P.; Mr. J. B. G. Smith, Chief Engineer, Punjab Government; Col. R. A. Needham, I.M.S., (Retired); Mr. A. A. Musto, Superintendent ing Engineer, Lloyd Barrage; Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay; Pandit K. N. Haksar, Political Minister, Gwalior State; and Mr. Alfred H. Watson, Editor, the "Stateman," Calcutta.

CROWN OF INDIA.

Crown of India is conferred on Lady Ali Shah, mother of Aga Khan.

K.B.E.

Lt.-Col. H.V. Biscoe, Political Resident, Persian Gulf.

C.B.E.

Mr. N.F. Peck, I.C.S., Collector, Bihar and Orissa; Mr. O.H.B. Starte, I.C.S., Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer, Bombay; Lt.-Col. A. Lethbridge, Deputy Inspector-General of Military Police, Burma; Mr. Munshi Mansingh Superintendent of Police, U.P.

STOP PRESS

SCHUSTER TO GO ON LEAVE.

SIMLA, June 2.

The Hon.ble Sir George Schuster, will proceed on four months' leave after the middle of this months for urgent reasons of private affairs. During his absence, Sir Alan Parsons will be appointed to be a temporary member of the Executive Council of the Governor-General and he will hold charge of the Finance Department.—A. P.

GHASTLY MURDER OF OLD MARWARI MONEY-LENDER

General Improvement In Situation But Stray Assaults Continue

STONES HURLED AT TEMPLE

BOMBAY, Thursday.

There was again a setback in the riot situation to-day.

Excepting for the ghastly murder of the Marwari opposite the Grant Medical College and J.J. Hospital and five minor assaults the day passed off peacefully although there were wild rumours set afoot every few minutes by interested persons.

Early in the morning two Muslims, who were going to join their duty, were set upon by a few hooligans on the Chinchpokli Road and one of them was stabbed and the other was assaulted with lathis.

A little later two other Muslim mill workers belonging to the Rachel Sassoon Mills were assaulted with lathis near the mill by some Hindu hooligans.

All the four victims were removed to the K.E.M. Hospital, where three of them were treated and allowed to go. The one who had received a stab wound was detained.

HINDUS RESCUE MUSLIM FROM HOOLIGANS.

At about 10 a.m. a Muslim passing through the 2nd Lane Kumbharwada was attacked by a few Hindus with sticks. A few other Hindus rescued the Muslim and removed him to the J.J. Hospital. Two Hindus have been arrested by the Mharbavdi Police in this connection.

SHOPKEEPER STABBED.

At about 3 p.m. one Prabhaker Keshav, a Hindu was removing the contents of his shop at Suter Street on Haines Road to some safe place. A few Muslims rushed at him while he was removing the goods and stabbed him with a knife. He was removed to the J.J. Hospital where he is admitted for treatment.

GHASTLY MURDER OF OLD MARWARI

This morning at 8-30 Inspector Bhatkal of the Nagpada Police Station received information from a Bohra gentleman that a Marwari living next to him in the Mistry Building was lying inside his house in an unconscious state and that all the doors which were usually closed were open.

STRANGLED TO DEATH.

Inspector Bhatkal and sub-inspector Savant went to the place and found that Shoga Khojamal, the Marwari had been strangled to death. The hands and legs of the Marwari were tied. The safe and other boxes that were inside the room were opened and the culprits had thrown away the silver ornaments on the ground and had escaped with the cash and some gold ornaments.

The police believe that the loss is not more than a thousand rupees. The murder, it is said, must have been committed at about 1 a.m.

POLICE HOT ON CHASE OF CULPRITS.

The police carried out a few searches in the neighbouring buildings but nothing has been found so far. The police are confident about tracing the culprits, who they believe must be bad characters who had known the Marwari and must have entered the place with the pure intention of loot and burglary.

It will be remembered that the Hindu Relief Committee removed all the Marwaries residing in the locality to the Bhatia Mahajanwadi but the old man refused to leave his place to one of safety.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

The body of Allana Musa who had received lathi wounds at Kethwadi a week ago and who died at 2 p.m. was removed to the morgue from the J. J. Hospital.

The police have arrested in all about 10 "Mavalis". The following are the figures:—

Marbawdi	.. 2 Hindus
Parel	.. 2 Pathans
Dongri	.. 3 Pathans
De'Lisle Road	.. 3 Pathans

SHOWER OF STONES ON TEMPLE AT KAMATIPURA

Muslim Hooligans Take To Heels Before Police Arrival

BOMBAY, Thursday.

At about 10-45 p.m. the Kamatipura locality was thrown into consternation as stones were thrown by some Muslim hooligans from the Stable Street at the Hindu temple in Bazaar Road. As the stones and bricks continued to shower for a long time some of the residents including members of the "E" Ward Conciliation Committee appeared on the spot to chase the hooligans but the holigans escaped in the by-lanes. The police also came on the scene. But so far no one has been arrested.

ASSAULT ON SIR P. THAKURDAS CONDEMNED

Conciliation Committee Meeting

The Hon. Secretary of the Citizens' Conciliation Committee in a press note, says:—

Bombay, June 2.

A meeting of the Citizens' Conciliation Committee was held to-day at 11 o'clock with the Mayor in the Chair.

Sirdar Suleman Cassum Mitha moved a resolution condemning the dastardly attack on Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas and expressing horror and disgust at the occurrence.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. M. C. Chagla and was further supported by Messrs. Meyer Nissim, Dimtimkar, Shantidas Askuran and Halai. The Mayor associated himself with the sentiments expressed by the previous speakers.

The resolution was passed unanimously.

The general feeling at the meeting was that the improvement in the situation had been maintained and conditions in the City were gradually returning to the normal.

Assault On Sir P. Thakurdas

BOMBAY, Thursday.

In regard to the assault on Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas on Wednesday evening, we understand that the assailant struck a couple of blows at Sir Purshottamdas on his shoulders, and one of them actually struck him on the left shoulder.

"COWARDLY ATTACK"

Sirdar Suleman Cassum Mitha, President, Muslim Committee, writes:—

I condemn the cowardly attack made on Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas yesterday as he was leaving his office. I wish to assure Sir Purshotamdas and all my Hindu friends that the whole Muslim community joins me in deploring this unfortunate incident and in expressing horror and disgust at an act so foreign to the noble traditions of Islam.

I wish further to assure the public that the recent happenings are the work of hooligans, and both the Hindu and Muslim communities are deeply anxious to maintain the peace of the city and to

(Continued on page 3).

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NOTICE.

The TRADE and the GENERAL PUBLIC are hereby informed that we are taking over the Sole-Agency for The Poldi Steel Works with effect from 1st June, 1932, for the whole of India.
VOLKART BROTHERS.
4997

NOTICE.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

Owing to the disturbed condition of the City the Ward staff of the Assessment Department are unable to go round some of the portions of the City for the collection of Municipal Taxes. Ratepayers especially of B, C, & E Wards are, therefore requested to make arrangements to pay the amount of taxes due by them into the Assessor and Collector's Office.

S. R. SHETE,
Dy. Municipal Commissioner.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 2nd June, 1932.
5002

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for the information of the Municipal Marathi School Teachers and the parents and the guardians of the children attending the Municipal Marathi Boys' and Girls' Schools that owing to the disturbed condition of the city, the Marathi Schools which were to re-open after Summer Vacation on the 6th June, 1932, will not be opened on that day but will open on MONDAY, the 13TH JUNE, 1932.

The pay of the School Teachers for the months of April and May, 1932, will be paid at the Office of the Secretary, Schools Committee, Gilder Tank Building, Lamington Road, from 12-30 p. m. (B. T.) on the 13th instant to the Headmistresses of the Marathi Girls' Schools and on the 14th instant from 12-30 p. m. to the Headmasters of the Boys' Schools.

R. V. PARULEKAR,
Secretary, Schools Committee.
2nd June, 1932.
5005

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Under instructions from Messrs. Rele and Co., Attorneys for the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Sakharam Vishnu Rane and Shivaji Sakharam Rane, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on SATURDAY, the 25th day of June, 1932, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

ALL that piece of Pension and Tax land with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situte at Moogbhat Cross Lane admeasuring about 165, 1/3 Square yards bearing Collector's Old No. 152 New No. 1401, Old Survey No. 502, New Survey No. 7637 Cadastral Survey No. 303 of Girgaum Division and assessed by the Municipality under D Ward No. 555, Street No. 131 and bounded on the East by a Sweepers passage and beyond that by the property of the late Shantaram Narayen, on the West by the property of Satiabhamabai, wife of Purshottam Dowlatram on the North by a Public Passage of the Moogbhat lane and on the South by the property of Bhimrao Atmaram.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to Messrs. Rele and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees, at 107, Esplanade Road, Old French Bank Building Fort or to the undersigned.

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*Tottori Maru	5973	17 June	30 June
Yasukuni Maru	12000	.....	@9 July
x Kaga Maru	5860	29 June	13 July
*Yamagata Maru	3807	5 July	18 July

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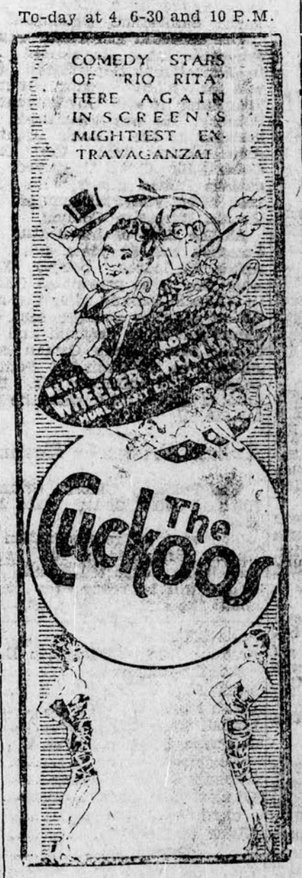

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with
AUSTIN TREVOR
ADRIANNE ALLEN
adapted from the play by AGATHA CHRISTIE.

THE EMPRESS
FOUR SHOWS TO-DAY
TO-DAY MORNING AT 10 A.M.
Also at 4, 6-30 and 8 P.M.
"24 HOURS"
with
CLIVE BROOK
MIRIAM HOPKINS
REGIS TOOMEY
KAY FRANCIS
A Paramount Picture.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

June 2nd.
Wolfsburg Lips Hamburg.
Arabia Ferrara Genoa.
President Monroe, Jone New York.
President Monroe Jares New

DEPARTURES.

June 3rd.
Havildar Brewin Calcutta.
Arabia Ferrara Java.
President Monroe Janes New York.
Vasna Hulls Busrah.

LOADING.

June 2nd.
Steamer Kenya for Bhavnagar.
Steamer Masimpur for Rangoon
Steamer Chitral for London.
Steamer Howra for Calcutta.
Steamer Baroda for Busrah.
Steamer Varsova for Busrah.

S.S. Wolfsburg:—The L. Edward Ltd., steamer Wolfsburg arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg with a general cargo and 10 passengers.

S.S. Arabia:—The M. Italiana steamer Arabia arrived in harbour yesterday from Genoa with a general cargo and hence she will sail to-day for Java, with same bottom cargo.

S.S. President Monroe:—The F F. Campbell Coys., steamer President Monroe, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York, and hence she will sail to-day for New York, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Havildar:—The T. M. Coy.'s steamer Havildar, will sail to-day for Calcutta with ballast.

S.S. Vasna:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Vasna, will sail to-day for Busrah with a general cargo and passengers.

EXPORTS.
Bombay, June 2.

S.S. Chitral for London:—1 bdle. woollen skin N. Azilulla; 1 bdle. woollen carpets F. Tashakar; 6 bdle woollen carpets Cox and Kings Ltd.; 7 bdle animal skin H. R. Rehmanbhai; 7 bdle. animal skin A. R. Mistry; 7 bdle animal skin A. A. Hirji; 3 bdle. animal skin A. L. Hassan; 10 cases bristles B. P. and Hayley, Ltd.; 40 bales kopak cotton B. P. and Hayley Ltd.; 3 bales woollen carpets D. Abraham and Sons; 19 cases bristles D. Abraham and Son; 4 bales woollen carpets F. Faizulla; 257 boxes kheismiss M. Bhuta and Co.

S.S. Tarantia for Barcelona:—507 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.; 200 bales cotton raw B. Mavji and Co.; 28 bales cotton thread waste P. D. Vora and Co.

For Liverpool:—13 dms. magnesium chloride Pioneer Magnesia Works; 39 bales cotton thread waste M. Narothamdas and Co.

For Glasgow:—630 bales groundnut cakes, and 2840 bags linseed cakes H. Rawji and Co.

For Manchester:—100 bales cotton fly M. Narottamdas and Co.

S.S. Geirfels for Ghent:—300 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.; 110 bales cotton raw B. Karsondas and Co.

For Antwerp:—124 bags mustard seed A. H. Diah; 2000 bags groundnut cakes A. R. Oomerbhoy.

For Hamburg:—11 cases bristles D. Abraham and Son; 8 cases castings A. D. Meyer.

For Rotterdam:—62 bags mustard seed Volkart Bros.; 1400 bags groundnut cakes A. R. Oomerbhoy.

For New Orleans:—78 bales jute rags B. Mahamkhlal and Co.

S.S. President Monroe for New York:—67 bags gum karaya B. Khekey and Co.

For Osaka:—30 ton iron scrap A. Popatlal and Sons; 150 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.; 500 bales cotton raw G. K. Kaisha Ltd.

For Shanghai:—200 bales cotton raw G. K. Kaisha Ltd.

S.S. Alipore for Osaka:—400 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

IMPORTS.
Bombay, June 2.

S.S. Moolan agents M. M. and Co. from London:—196 bars silver; 55 cases sausages; 19 cases cheese.

From Zurich:—18 cases cotton and artificial silk embroidery; 15 cases camphor.

From Basle:—37 drms. aniline colour.

From Marseilles:—58 bales motor tyres; 30 cases saffron; 250 cases tiles; 140 cases mineral water; 20 cases olive oil; 70 cases motor car tyres.

S.S. Baron Maclag agents G. Trading Co., from Calcutta:—5808 tons Bengal coal.

S.S. Vasna agents M. M. and Co., from Busrah:—380 bkts. wet dates; 14 bags S. skins; 37 bags gall nuts; 15 cases silk piece goods; 30 boxes specie.

From Mohmerah:—25 bales wool.

From Karachi:—1494 bags wheat 33 cases fish; 200 bags boiled rice; 149 bags bajree; 100 bags dry fruits; 36 bags gram flour; 134 bags wheat flour. 54 bags gram dhall; 40 bags almond kernels.

S.S. Moncaleiri agents L. Tristino from Trieste:—125 cases iron chotres; 749 coils wire; 40 cases ships composition; 124 cases wood pulp boards; 158 bags dextrine; 34 cases lamps; 1030 cases paper; 1590 cases glass ware; 50 cases enamel ware; 30 cases steel in bars.

From Venice:—476 bales artificial silk yarn; 60 bales silk waste yarn; 42 cases glass ware

From Basi:—30 bales Medicated cotton.

From Basi:—50 bags gullnuts.

GRAVE COTTON CRISIS

Crop Of Failures In Liverpool

Bombay, June 2.

The Liverpool market is now facing an unprecedented crisis.

During the last few days reports of failures of cotton firms have been pouring in. After the suspension of business by Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk & Co. one firm failed on Wednesday, the first June and as per latest private cable received here this afternoon, one more firm has failed.

Thus the total failures comes to three.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.
Bombay, June 2.

F. P. Bales.	1931-32.	1930-31.
Receipts to date 1-6-32	9694000	8716000
Receipts Yesterday 1-6-32	13000	100
Exports to date 1-6-32	7956000	6422000
Stock at Ports 27-5-32	3854000	3238000
Stock Interior Towns 27-5-32	1554000	1038000
Stock Liverpool 27-5-32	824000	1059000
Visible Supply 27-5-32	7669000	6325000
Quantity in Sight 27-5-32	14263000	12789000
Quantity out of Sight 27-5-32	11787000	9539000

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.
Bombay, June 2.
In full-pressed Bales.
Since 1st September.

	Yesterday	This year.
Khandesh	339	109,242
Central India	94	114,961
Barsi and Nagar	183	75,919
Hyderabad-Gaorani	...	21,067
Berar	3,312	226,985
Central Provinces	181	71,075
Total Oomras	4,114	619,249
Dholera	2,547	193,563
N.-W. Provinces	...	26,801
Rajputana	...	53,252
Sind-Punjab	...	138,250
Broach	1,325	243,103
Coompta & Dharwar	1,616	40,587
Westerns-Northerns	...	18,198
Cocoanada	...	7
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	5,605
Persian	...	2,641
American	...	252,350
Egyptian and African	507	211,695
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	318
Total	10,109	1,825,620

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.
Bombay, June 2.
In full-pressed Bales.
1st Sept. to 26th May.

	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	215	106,823
Japan & China	6,825	611,167
Coast Ports	50	32,866
Up-country by Rail	...	152,267
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	17,773
Total	7,000	920,916

ASIA RESURGENT

Tagore's Experiences In Persia

CALCUTTA, June 1.

Dr. Tagore, who arrived in Calcutta to-day, in a statement to the Associated Press, said: "I and my Secretary, Mr. Chakravarty have been regularly supplying through cables and air mails details of my journey in Persia and Iraq. Through some unaccountable accident the greater part of them have not reached the destination and therefore the public will have to wait till they are gathered once again and published in a book form. Meanwhile I can only briefly say that never through my extensive travels in different parts of the world have I come so intimately close to the heart of the people as I have done during this trip in Persia and Iraq. That the great Mahomedans of the world should ever feel eager to invite the poet of an alien tradition and with genuine fervour offer him welcome is a sign of renaissance in Asia and it speaks of the consciousness of its responsibility to civilised humanity and the dignity of its own culture. —A. P.

TOLERANCE

What Aligarh Stands For

LAHORE, June 1.

"Muslim sovereigns throughout history have been tolerant towards other religions, not on account of any personal whims or policy but on account of the conditions laid down by the Prophet," was the main thesis of a discourse by Professor Abdul Aziz Puri, of Aligarh Muslim University, who addressed the Punjab Literary League in the Islamia College Hall. Sir Abdul Qadir presided.

The speaker said Sir Sayed Ahmad, the founder of the Muslim University, held aloft the torch of learning and tolerance and started the Aligarh movement of which different institutions at Aligarh and cut of it were doing useful and constructive work and were the practical demonstration of the principle of tolerance and in so far as their portals were open to the young and old of other religions, castes and creeds.

This led the speaker to the question of denominational versus non-demonitional institutions and he forcefully pointed out that these institutions had rendered grea service to the cause of education and more so of politics and that the solution of modern difficulties would come through the portals of these institutions only. Good Muslims are tolerant of others similarly good Hindus are tolerant of non-Hindus. These institutions can manufacture articles of a standard quality which can be useful and helpful in our modern difficulties.

BRIDE'S TWO EYES.

The lecturer recalled an incident of the early eighties when Sir Syed declared at Lahore that the Indian nations meant both he Hindus and the Mahomedans along with other communities and that the Hindus and the Mahomedans are like the two eyes of the bride India. If both the eyes do not focus at the same point or if their vision of either of them is defective, the bride looses her beauty.

Professor Puri concluded that if the study of history is meant for moulding character and not meant only as a cheap passport for degrees, the practical lesson should be that good neighbours, good comrades and good brothers can work for the greatness of their country with peace and honour if they do not tarnish the name of tolerance of which pages of history are a standing monument to the glorious record of tolerance left by the Islamic state.

Sir Abdul Qadir in his presidential remarks appealed to the modern world to solve its difficulties by tolerance.—A. P.

New Cochin Maharaja Installed

COCHIN, June 1.

A durbar was held in the palace at 9 this morning, when the Maharajah was formally installed by Lieut.-Colonel H.R.N. Pritchard, Agent to the Governor-General. A large and distinguished gathering attended the Durbar, including the Elaya Raja, Princes, Judges of the Chief Court, Members of the Legislative Council, ecclesiastical heads, prominent European residents and other leading citizens.

Mr. Pritchard read the Proclamation, the whole assembly standing.

A salute of 17 guns was fired followed by three volleys of musketry and the State band playing the Cochin anthem. The Agent then conveyed to His Highness a message from the Viceroy of sincere felicitations and expressed the hope that His rule will be long, happy and prosperous.

His Highness then suitably replied conveying his thanks and garlanded the Agent.—A.P.

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CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

Hindu—Vaishakh, Vad 14, 1933.
Parsi—Adar 30, 1931.
Muslim—Mohurrum 27, 1351.
Sunrise:—6hr. 1m.
Sunset:—7hr. 13m.
Hightide—11-52, 23-18.
Lowtide—4-53, 17-46.
Phase of the Moon:—New Moon June 5, 1st Quarter 12th June, 6h. 8m. p.m. Last quarter 26th June 2h. 6m. a.m.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME.

11-30 a.m.: Gramophone records; 7 p.m.: G. P. Soman's dilruba solo, and L. R. Kamath's violin solo.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. mail steamer "Malwa" with the mails from Bombay of 28th ultimo arrived at Aden at 10 p.m. on the 1st instant and left there at 3-30 a.m. the following day.

Steamer "Clanmaciver" arrived at the Suez on the evening of May 31.

JIVRAJ ANANDJI EDUCATION FUND.

Applications are invited, before the 10th June 1932, from Cutchi students desirous of help from the Jivraj Anandji Education Fund for Cutchis. Application forms can be had from Mr. Jadhavji Hansraj, opposite Royal Opera House, Bombay, 4.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE. — "24 Hours" a Paramount Picture. Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

EMPIRE CINEMA. — "Black Coffee". Daily at 4-30 and 10 p.m.

EMPRESS THEATRE.—"Innocents of Paris". A Paramount Picture. Daily at 4, and 6-30 p.m.

PATHE CINEMA, Lamington Road.—Pathe Sound Gazette. Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee on Thursday at 3-30 p.m.

RIALTO.—"Trader Horn". Daily at 4, and 6-30 p.m.

WELLINGTON TALKIES, Dhobi Talao.—"Fox Movietone Follies". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m. (S.T.)

CAPITOL.— "The Champ." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 4 p.m.

PATHE CINEMA.

TO-DAY 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

SENSATIONAL SCREEN THRILLER

A man and a girl pit their brains against the sinister mind of an arch criminal who has baffled the greatest detectives.

TOMORROW

"77 PARK LANE"

featuring

BETTY STOCKFELD

and

DENNIS NEILSON—TERRY.

A UNITED ARTIST PRODUCTION

Booking at ROSES or the Theatre, Phone: 41561.

Jackie Cooper And Wallace Beery In A Great Film

It would be difficult to find two actors more different in appearance, temperament and dramatic qualities than Wallace Beery and Jackie Cooper. The one a coarse, good-humoured giant, rather repellant at first sight, but becoming very lovable on more intimate acquaintance; the other a little slip of a golden-haired boy, not strikingly beautiful, but with a delicately drawn face indicating a tense sensitive disposition, nervous if thoroughly boyish, and with all the softer qualities one would think to be absent from Beery's composition.

It required the genius of King Vidor to blend these two in a sympathetic story as father and son. The result is to be seen in "The Champ," a M.G.M. production to be released at the Capitol this evening. It will hold Capitol patrons enthralled for a week, and may be longer.

The unfolding of the story misses fire sometimes. At least, I felt it so when I saw the film at a private release on Wednesday, for sometimes the scene dragged. But, if it lets you down for a brief interval at times, it leaves you absorbed in the thread of the story, lifts you up again and carries you ultimately to a denouement which gives Jackie Cooper the opportunity for an orgy of pathos which would have done credit to a Sarah Bernhardt or a Marion Terry. Not that there is anything artificial about Jackie Cooper's acting. It is all purely boyish and it is intensely moving. There won't be many dry eyes at the Capitol while this final tragic scene of a boy's grief at the death of his wastrel but loveable father holds the screen.

The story of "The Champ" is thrilling and unusual but it is not far-fetched. Andy Purcell is an ex-heavy-weight champion who has fallen on evil days; his wife has left him and married again; but he has the custody of the son. He has spoilt his career as

The "CHAMP" and "DINKY."

THE STORY.

a fighter by giving way to drink and he lives by gambling. Through it all "Dinky," his son, sticks to him, loves him, cares for him and shares his good fortune and bad—mostly the latter.

At one time a 'coup' at the tables enables Andy to buy Dinky a race-horse, Association with the race-course brings him into contact with his wealthy mother who wants to buy him back from Andy. But there is nothing doing until Andy, a broken-down waster, locked up for disorderly behaviour, feels he has no right to keep the boy any longer and brutally turns him adrift to go to his mother. How the boy returns, how Andy's friends stage a "come-back" for him in the ring and the result of it all fills up the rest of a great story, which has been made into one of the best films King Vidor and M.G.M. have given us.

I can honestly recommend the most 'blase' film fans to go and see it. They won't be sorry.

B.G.H.

Bombay Riots

(Continued from page 1).

restore normal conditions in the city under which Hindu and Musalmans have lived as brothers and have always had the greatest respect for each other's religion and beliefs.

CARRYING KIRPANS AN OFFENCE?

Interesting Case At Dadar Court

BOMBAY, Thursday.

In the Court of the 6th Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Jangalwala an application was made on May 17 by Mr. M.N. Talpade, Advocate on behalf of Mr. Rattan Singh, a Sikh, who has been charged for having been found in possession of a Kirpan, alleged to be 24 inches long. Mr. Talpade asked for the adjournment of the case on the ground that he wanted time to place rulings of the different High Courts in the country, laying down that it was no offence under the Arms Act for a Sikh to carry his Kirpan, by his side, whatever be the length of it.

"CAN'T CARRY KIRPANS!"

The Police prosecutor said that there was a resolution of the Government of Bombay which has altered the law laid down by the Bombay High Court. Mr. Talpade said that it was not so, upon which the Court observed that a Sikh could not be allowed to carry a weapon which is an offence if another man does so. If a Sikh under the law is allowed to possess a Kirpan he must keep it in a corner of his house and not carry it about with him, and a Sikh cannot insist upon carrying it with him. Upon this Mr. Talpade observed that by his religion a Sikh was enjoined by the command of Guru Govind Singh to carry his Kirpan with him along with four other "Kakars."

"WRONG BELIEF."

The Court said that it was a wrong belief and he further observed that the accused was insisting upon carrying the Kirpan by his side, and as for himself he was going to remove the impression from the minds of the Sikhs that they are entitled by some law to carry a Kirpan with them without a licence.

The Court adjourned the case to the 7th inst.

Pathan Jailed For Carrying A Knife

BOMBAY, Thursday

One month's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 or in default one week's further jail was the sentence awarded by Mr. Oscar Brown, Additional Magistrate, Mazagaon court to-day, to Karamshah Iqbalshah a Pathan who was arrested by the police yesterday at Reay Road.

The charge against the accused was that he carried lethal weapons with him and committed a breach of the Police Commissioner's order. It was stated by the prosecution that the accused was carrying a knife with him but on seeing the police he threw it away. The police arrested the man and secured the knife. On a search of his person he was found carrying a sling.

The defence plea was that the knife was not recovered from the person of the accused and that the sling he carried was only a suspender. The Magistrate disbelieved the story and convicted the accused.

FOUND WITH A CLASP KNIFE

Another Muslim was charged for a similar offence before the same Magistrate. He was arrested at Proctor Road while he was dressed like a Hindu and carried a clasp knife with him. In this case the sharp knife with a double edged blade had also a contrivance which enabled the possessor to open it with a slight jerk only.

The accused pleaded guilty but said that the knife did not belong to him. He found it in a gutter. A police constable who arrested the accused stated that the knife was found concealed under the shirt of the accused.

The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to one month's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 or in default one week's further jail.

Ramshankar Shukle Not Missing

Mr. C. D. Vyas writes:—

It was reported that Mr. Ramshankar Shukla was one of the Hindoos missing in Bombay during these communal riots. The publication of the news has evoked numerous enquiries at the Krishna Film Company, Dadar, about Mr. Ramshanker Shukla who is the manager of the Company. He is hale and hearty and not missing.

MAGISTRATE FOR RIOT CASES

The Bombay Covernment Gazette states:—

A temporary appointment of an Additional Presidency Magistrate is created with effect from May 29 for a period of two months for the trial of cases arising out of the recent communal riots in Bombay, and to appoint Mr. O. H. Brown, LL.B., barrister-at-law, to hold it and to do duty as Additional Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

OPERA HOUSE HOOLIGANISM ECHO

Mr. N. N. Engineer Expresses Regret To "Chronicle" Sub-Editor

On Mr. Nassarwanji N. Engineer accused No. 2 tendering an apology the case in which he along with Mr. Fram Buisara of the "Jame-Jamshed" were charged with insult and hurt at the instance of Mr. J. K. Dhairyawan, sub-editor in the "Chronicle" was marked compounded by Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court on Thursday.

SEQUEL TO BAN ON "NYAYA"

The case, it will be recalled, was the sequel to the hooliganism at the Opera House on November 27 when Mr. Purshottamdas Tricumdas had to stop the performance of the Gujarati play "Nyaya". The cause for rowdyism was the resentment of the orthodox section of the Parsi community over the announcement that Miss Masani, a Parsi educated lady was to appear on the stage along with Hindu amateurs.

COMPLAINANT EXAMINED

On the Thursday when the case was called Mr. J. K. Dhairyawan, the complainant, was examined by Mr. M. N. Talpade Advocate for the prosecution. He narrated the incidents leading to the assault and how right under the residence of His Worship, opposite the Opera House, the first accused accosted him and then calling the second accused pointed out the complainant as the person who wrote the report of rowdyism at Opera House in the "Chronicle" the previous night. The second accused started abusing the complainant and gave him a blow on the back of the neck.

MAGISTRATE'S SUGGESTION.

After the statement was over His Worship asked the accused whether they would not end the matter by shaking hands with the complainant and expressing regret for what had happened.

Mr. Bhesania who appeared for Mr. Balsara said that he did not want to cross-examine the complainant as he had said nothing against his client.

Magistrate:—Well, that's your look out.

Mr. Kantilal Thakroe, who defended the second accused, admitted that there were Parsi roughs in the crowd who would have murdered the complainant but for the intervention of his client. In fact the second accused saved him from their assaults, and added "Your Worship my client is prepared to express regret on behalf of the Parsi roughs but he did not assault the complainant."

"A MAN OF PEACE.

Second accused intervening "Your Worship I am a man of peace and Khan Bahadur Pettigara and other respectable persons will testify that I worked for peace on the previous night of the incident." (Laughter).

The Magistrate! "Then why not express regret on behalf of your own self and end the matter?"

The second accused finally agreed to express regret on behalf of himself and other Parsis in the crowd to the complainant for the incidents alleged in the complaint.

The case was marked compounded and the parties left the court after shaking hands.

STERLING-DOLLAR CROSS RATES

Latest Quotations

(Special Service for "The Chronicle."

T. T. ON LONDON

New York, June 2.

Previous Closing	3.68 3/4
To-day's Closing	3.68 7/8

T. T. ON NEW YORK

London, June 2.

Previous Closing	3.68 5/8
To-day's Opening	3.68 5/8
To-day's Closing	3.68 7/8

LATEST COTTON PRICES

(Cotton Information Bureau, 21, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER

New York, June 2.

Previous Closing Rate	5.26
To-day's Opening Rate	5.34
Difference	+.08
To-day's Closing Rate	5.46
Difference	+.20

Broach Expectation Rs. 158

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER

Liverpool, June 2.

Previous Closing Rate	3.91
To-day's Opening Rate	3.79
Difference	—.12
To-day's Closing Rate	3.79
Difference	.12

AGENT FOR SOUTH AFRICA

KUNWAR MAHARAJ SINGH TO SAIL ON JULY 13

SIMLA, June 2.

The following press communique has been issued:—

The Government of India have selected Kunwar Maharaj Singh, Vice-President of the State Council, Jodhpur, for appointment as their Agent in South Africa. He will sail for South Africa by the boat leaving Bombay on July 13.

—A. P.

STILL TIRED AFTER A LONG NIGHT—

lacking in energy?

IF it's "hard work" to get up in the morning, if your energy gives out before the day's work is done—it means that you have not slept *soundly* enough. When you feel like this, try taking Horlick's. Not only does it help you to sleep, but its rich nourishment is just what your system needs to keep perfectly fit.

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All popular for their outstanding merits so necessary for every skin. Price As. 15 per box of 3 cakes, V.P. extra.

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MANAGER, HEALTH CENTRE, *SANTA CRUZ, B. B. AND C. I.*

N.B.—The Centre will be working all the year round. Only in August there will be no fresh admissions.

HYDROCELE

Provakar Oil Rs. 2. The best approved remedy for all types of Orchitis, Elephantiasis, Hernia etc. Application removes pain at once and redness, size and weight soon. A single trial will convince. KAVIRAJ R. SHASTRI, B.A., Kanchrapara (Bengal)

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BOMBAY'S LEADING TALKIE HOUSE

DAILY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M. MATINEES ALSO AT 4 P.M. ON SATURDAY & SUNDAY.

THE CHAMPION TALKIE OF THE YEAR!

Out of the magic studios of California has come a talking picture so thrilling, so majestically moving that true immortality awaits it. This boy, who had such an abiding faith in the fallen idol, his father! How he will win your heart as he fights his father's fight, a laugh on his lips but a pang in his young heart! Wallace Beery—never before so wonderful! Jackie Cooper—the boy star with heaven in his face! King Vidor—directing each golden moment with superb artistry. No wonder "The Champ" takes its place among the screen's mightiest!

WALLACE BEERY

JACKIE COOPER

FREE LIST SUSPENDED.

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Price As. 12 per pot. V. P. extra.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

FRIDAY, JUNE 3, 1932

LEAD TO LIBERALS.

The belated though frank expression of opinion by the leader of Bombay Liberals, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, will be generally welcomed by the public, though he might have been a little more emphatic in his pronouncement. When the country is faced with a conspiracy of silence by the Government, whether in the Centre or in the Provinces, and a strenuous propaganda by Anglo-Indian papers for provincial autonomy, with a mere promise of responsibility in the Centre, prolonged silence on the part of Liberals is likely to be misconstrued as an admission that they are agreeable to the policy which finds such favour both at Simla and Whitehall at the present time.

AT A STANDSTILL.

The movement for reforms is at a complete standstill, and a policy of general drift has supervened. Everybody is extremely busy with matters which have not the slightest relation to the immediate problems which face India. The "National Cabinet" is hopelessly divided on the Indian question, as we pointed out yesterday, and the Premier is too busy and too much engrossed in international and domestic affairs, to give the full attention to Indian affairs that is required. The communal question is held up, as also other equally important problems, though we do not suggest for a moment that any expression of opinion by the Government is likely to allay public anxiety.

STAND BY THE COUNTRY.

After two years we are still in the committee stage, and the numerous reports submitted by the committees must now be quite out of date. We are at one with Sir Chimanlal Setalwad when he says that the time for committees and conferences has long gone by. Everybody knows what exactly are the political demands of India and what exactly will satisfy her. The Secretary of State pretends that he is busy drawing up a federal constitution, but it appears that he is marking time with a view to creating a favourable situation for a stop-gap scheme without any definite idea of a major political advance. It is something to be assured by Sir Chimanlal that Liberals will not be satisfied with mere Provincial Autonomy as a beginning. But why are so many of his colleagues silent all this time? We would like to be confident, that the Liberals will adhere to the attitude defined by Sir Chimanlal. the Liberals have mostly shown a tendency in the past to weaken in their resolution in times like these. If they stand strongly by the country, in this as they did in the case of the Simon Commission, they will do much to retrieve their position. The best course for them is to join forces with other parties that are working for the liberation of the country.

THEIR FUTURE CHANCE.

Sir Chimanlal complains that the Government have been mainly responsible for the disappearance of the prestige and influence of Moderates in this country. They have certainly treated them with ingratitude, but the Moderates I would do well, before it is too late, to make a permanent place for themselves in the councils and hearts of their own countrymen, rather than look to their reward at the hands of foreigners. Sir Chimanlal speaks of the fullest freedom to shape the economic and commercial destinies of India, but he leaves out the two most important matters, namely the Army and Foreign policy, without which Indians cannot have complete freedom. Whether India is ultimately to remain in, or out of, the British Empire will mainly depend on the policy of the rulers themselves.

For The Pigeon Hole.

The Indian Franchise Committee's report will be treated by the vast majority of people in this country, as the Committee itself was treated, with cold unconcern. They will not be disappointed by the report as they expected little from it, nor will they think it worth much criticism. The appointment of the Committee to discuss questions of franchise, while various larger and logically prior issues are absolutely undecided, was quite an indecent example of putting the cart before the horse. The measure of Swaraj or the voter's share of it is not yet known, but we are told at great length in the report that so many people will vote in such and such a way and all the difficulties in the way of adult franchise are enumerated and elaborated with great gusto.

UNNECESSARY SURELY.

Surely a report like that did not need a large committee and its costly travels for weeks and months all over the country. The task could have been accomplished with ease in a shorter time and without any expense at all by a small Committee of Indians. Why people came all the way from England to discover what everybody knows and to make recommendations which nobody will accept in an elaborate report is known only to Whitehall. Their precious production, as far as India is concerned, will meet with the same fate as the Simon Report.

ADULT FRANCHISE.

The Committee has, of course, unduly exaggerated the administrative difficulties of working out adult franchise. Dearth of supervising officials, insufficiency of police, the necessity of making special provision for women, and the fact that only eight per cent. of the population are literate,—all these well known "difficulties" stressed by the Committee can be surmounted with a little effort and some intelligent thought as they have been got over on occasions like the Census. The least that the Committee could have done was to accept the suggestion of Messrs. Chintamani, Tambe and Bakhale to introduce adult franchise at once in selected areas like large towns and to provide in the statute for a steady increase of the electorate, so as to ensure the working of full adult franchise in the near future. We suspect that several members of the Committee opposed adult franchise not because it would be unworkable but because it would work but too well as a full-blooded democratic measure.

WASTE PAPER.

It would be futile to go into detail about the Committee's proposals. Some attempt is made to do justice to Women, to Labour and to the Depressed Classes through varied and special franchise qualifications so as to enfranchise what the committee considers a fair proportion of voters of these special classes. But nothing less than adult franchise can do real justice to these classes and to the millions of poor illiterate unorganised agricultural workers. It is cruel and unjust to have left these classes illiterate all these years and then exclude them from the franchise because of their illiteracy. The questions of communal vs. joint electorates and the share of representation to be reserved for certain minorities are still left open, being outside the Committee's terms of reference. When those vital questions together with others about Central Responsibility and safeguards have been decided, the recommendations of the Franchise Committee, we suppose, will have to be revised by another committee which may or may not find the present report as a useful resort of its raw material. India will relegate it to the pigeon hole or, perhaps, the waste-paper basket.

COLOUR PREJUDICE

Speaking at the Africa Society Dinner Sir Philip Cunliffe Lister pleaded for more sympathetic treatment of coloured persons and for the disappearance of the colour bar in England. The treatment of coloured persons in Great Britain has become a grave scandal and Indian students have been the worst sufferers from this prejudice, though they are encouraged to go to Great Britain for their education. It has been found impossible for some Indians to live in England owing to colour prejudice, and even boarding-house keepers reject them on account of the prejudice of patrons with the colonial mentality. Hotels are refusing them admission, though extravagant Maharajahs are obsequiously welcomed, more as a compliment to their spending habits than to their colour. So long as Indians are treated as a subject race in their own land, without any political rights worth mentioning, it is impossible to expect them to be treated better in other countries whether in England or South Africa or any of the Dominions.

We hope this sudden realisation of the treatment given to coloured persons in the very hub of the Empire is not part of the present propaganda for Imperial Preference. Tories are no believers in the doctrine of the equality of all human beings. More than anything it is such treatment that embitters Indians and makes them feel more and more that they can have no place in an Empire, where the white man is to be the master a the coloured person his bond slave. In contrast to this, Indians are not only treated well, but even welcomed as guests in France, Germany and other Continental countries, where all kinds of educational facilities are offered them.

A couple of years ago this country was greatly scandalised at the insult levelled at Indians by some Edinburgh dance-hall and restaurant keepers. The cure for such treatment is in the hands of Indians themselves, and that is they must resort to those countries for their education where they are treated as human beings and where they can find more cultural affinity and even community of interest. The longer a certain type of Britisher lives in India, the less he knows of the people and their conditions and he carries home this insularity and contempt and gradually infects other people with it. Petty British officials, who are accustomed to be flattered and fawned upon by Indians in this country, cannot be expected to have a better opinion of them in their own little Island.

"ALL MONOCLES" AT WORK

Germany's stop-gap Chancellor, von Papen, not having secured the adherence of the Centre Party to his policy, President Hindenburg has decided to dissolve the Reichstag and an interim Government without a Parliament will function from to-day. The curious thing is that von Papen is a member of the Centre Party but although they agreed to his accepting office, they do not evidently agree that he should work with a cabinet team which consists of so many Barons and Counts, representatives of the Right, that the new Government is nick-named an "All-monocle" cabinet. The "All-monocles" are reported to be in favour of securing relief from financial embarrasments, which proved an insurmountable obstacle to the Bruening cabinet. by having resort to mild inflation and an abandonment of the gold standard. If they do, they will be only hastening the advent of the serious economic storm in Germany.

INDIA'S SALT REQUIREMENTS

Government's Apathy Prevents Stimulation Of Indigenous Industry

(BY "NATIONALIST.")

Nature is so bountiful to India in her gifts of salt that it is far more anomalous to import salt into India than to carry coal to Newcastle. But thanks to Government's control of the salt industry and to a lesser extent to Bengal's fancy for fine white salt, we import thousands of tons of salt. Nay, there is even the probable danger of the Indian salt industry for the manufacture of fine salt being crippled by foreign unrestricted competition.

TARIFF BOARD'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

To strengthen the indigenous industry and in time to make India self-sufficient in respect of salt, the Tariff Board made some important suggestions in 1930, but the Government turned them down as being too ambitious and tried instead an additional duty on imported salt. The result, however, was that while imports of salt fell appreciably, the production at Aden was enormously stimulated.

ADEN REAPS THE ADVANTAGE.

Sir George Schuster himself, addressing the Indian Salt Manufacturers' Conference held at Simla last week, stated:

"Exports from Aden during the period April to December 1931 (most of which went to Bengal) considerably exceeded the exports to all destinations for any previous complete financial year, and steps are, I understand, being taken to expand production at Aden still further."

What steps the Government of India intend taking to expand Indian production and otherwise to guard the Indian industry against foreign competition is still unknown.

WHAT A NATIONAL GOVERNMENT WOULD DO.

If the Government were wholly Indian or responsible to Indians, they would not have the least hesitation in deciding what to do to develop the salt industry and generally to provide the people with cheap salt. They would at one stroke abolish the hateful salt tax. At the same time, in view of the enormous importance of salt not only as an indispensable article of food for men and cattle but as being necessary for the preservation of fish and many other food-stuffs, a National Government would give every facility for the manufacture of salt and also put a high enough duty on imported salt.

Sir George Schuster, however, cherishes a lot of sympathy for the Aden manufacturers.

CONCERN FOR THE CONSUMER.

He said at the Salt Conference that "in fairness to them we do not want to do anything suddenly" and added:

Our desire is to interfere as little as possible with the ordinary course of trade and to do nothing that would tend to stereotype existing conditions removing the incentive to enterprise or to the exploitation of new sources and depriving the consumer of his freedom of choice as between different qualities.

UNCONPINCING ARGUMENT

In plain terms this seems to mean that protection to Indian salt will interfere with ordinary course of trade, prevent Indians from improving their methods of production and would deprive the people of their right to choose the foreign variety of salt. These are utterly unconvincing arguments and all the more so because the Government of India themselves have long adopted the policy of discriminating protection.

REASONABLE PROPOSAL.

If Government feel that Aden in such a case should be treated as part of India, they may accept the suggestion made by Mr. Walchand Hirachand on behalf of Indian salt manufacturers that the Italian manufacturers of Aden be given the benefit of protection, only if they entirely fall into line with the Indian manufacturers by converting themselves into an Indian company with conditions regarding capital, directorate, management, and apprentices which have been urged in India to prevent foreign capital exploiting Indian resources.

But one doubts if the present Government would accept the suggestion with all its implications.

Notes of the Dav

Menace of Foreign Cotton.

While the Indian cotton growers are hit hard by the extremely low prices for cotton as a result of general economic depression, they have now to face a new menace in the shape of huge imports of American and Egyptian cotton. It appears from a notification of the Government of India that during the year 1930-31, Bombay imported 53,433 bales of American cotton and 66,000 bales of Egyptian cotton and that the corresponding figures for 1931-32 were 161,212 and 52,806. During the months of April and May this year as many as 126,168 bales of American cotton were imported. This sharp increase of imports from America is due mainly to certain millowners' demand for the long staple American cotton to produce fine varieties of cloth. But it is most undesirable to allow foreign imports to prejudice the interests of the home cultivators. Fabrics made of foreign cotton should not be allowed to pass as pacca Swadeshi product, so long, at any rate, as home cotton is available for reasonably fine fabrics.

Unification Committee's Duty.

We wholeheartedly endorse the appeal of Mr. Mathradas Visanji, President of the Hindu Unification Committee, Bombay, to the trustees of the Ramkunda, Nasik, urging them to allow the so-called untouchables free entry both to the Kunda and the Nasik temple. But the letter would have been more impressive and more worthy of the cause if it were fuller, and had stated the various grounds why a long standing injustice must be ended at once. Moreover, as we have suggested before, the Unification Committee should not be content with making verbal appeals to temple trustees but should ceaselessly carry on a many-sided propaganda against every phase of untouchability. The Committee may very well begin nearer home and get the Bombay temples thrown open to the Depressed Classes. If even a few temples respond to its appeal before the forthcoming All-India Depressed Classes Congress to be held in Bombay, it will exert a wholesome influence on the Hindu society all over the country.

Unwise Retrenchment.

It is reported that in several British Indian provinces and Indian States where girls' school education is either wholly or partially free, it is proposed as a retrenchment measure that fees should be levied from all school girls rich and poor alike. Such a proposal is anything but wise retrenchment. Throughout India women's education is so far behind men's education,—the latter itself being in a poor condition—that it is rather the duty of the State to provide additional facilities for girls' education and find means therefor through wise retrenchment or otherwise. It is never to be forgotten that the modern State needs wide school education for its own efficient administration. In these circumstances to curtail the facilities hitherto found necessary for the promotion of women's education is a reactionary measure which deserves to be severely condemned by the public.

Preposterous!

The Police Superintendent of Muzaffarpur refused to grant a license to take out a procession to the Indian League on the Swadeshi Day on the ground that the Commissioner and the District Magistrate were of the opinion that such forms of "trade propaganda" would be interpreted by the public "as being in furtherance of the Congress programme". This is an unwarranted conclusion not based on facts. The Government themselves have given their copious lip-sympathy to the cause of Swadeshi, though they have done little for it in other ways. How any intelligent person was likely to regard Swadeshi propaganda as "being in furtherance of the Congress" passes our understanding. Even the Madras Government have done nothing like this though they had once before broken up a procession. There ought to be a limit to Police and executive whims and if Swadeshi is to be discouraged the authorities ought to say so plainly. But officials should not be allowed to take cover behind such preposterous excuses.

ROUND THEM UP

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The article of that able journalist, Mr. B. G. Horniman, appearing in your issus of the 1st instant induces me to request you to extend to me the hospitality of the columns of your esteemed paper to emphasise at this juncture of the disturbances in the City the absolute necessity for the Police to take up immediately a more comprehensive attitude in regard to the rounding-up of suspects in the City. Mr. Horniman has rightly pointed out with deserving emphasis that the measures hitherto adopted by the Police in this regard have missed fire to a considerable extent, so much so that the recent recrudescence of the trouble is in itself an indication of the obvious fact that many more of these people are still at large than should be the case and the measures been carried out effectively.

It is never too late to mend. A thing that particularly strikes us at the moment is the astounding resul's of a meeting of he Conciliation Committee held on the 31st May. The Committee is reported to have reasons to suspect an organisation behind the present trouble actively directing the spasmodic attacks and assaults. In the interest of peace, this should interest the authorities and brace them up to the task of combing thoroughly the many gullies, trenches and by-lanes that have not hitherto met their attention effectively to get rid of the 'mawalis' 'and 'badmashis' lurking therein ready and eager to meet unwary pedestrians with a deadly blow. If this were carried out without any delay it would certainly have a sobering influence on the City.

In this connection, I may point out that the various isolated parts in the City are a veritable den of thieves and cut-throats. Many streets and roads even in the heart of the City present an abhorrent sight on account of the persons in an overwhelming number, of the hooligan-type of people—some of whom look and appear to be desperate criminals. This is enough to give lonely pedestrains the 'creeps'. One such spot in the Fort area is the embankment and the footpaths round about the St. Georges' Hospital. The desperate nature of the creatures rolling about this way is indeed awesome. The police might direct their attention on this side and find several amongst these characters who are really wolves in the guise of lambs.—Yours. etc.,

A. S. LOBO.

199, Frere Road, Fort.

Tipsy-Cake

We can only take a detached interest in the Honours List, being a glittering spectacle remote from people who are neither officially or non-officially respectable, and not wanting either to be considered respectable—by that test.

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But in our detached way we have our feelings and sympathies, and even our loyalties, and we can't help feeling that Bon Bunder had first claim to that knighthood.

* * *

Now that the officials in the Reforms Department have duly received their honours, we may consider this troublesome business of reforms as being finally disposed of. Don't let us hear any more about it!

* * *

"I wish the time may come," said Lord Grey: "when the United States and Britain may co-operate in diagnosing the universal cause of the evil which is afflicting the world and in grappling with it internationally."

Mercy on us and God forbid! Let the rest of the world have a chance to live.

* * *

Sir Chimanlal Setalwad still has a touching faith in Lord Willingdon. He says:

"He has so often expressed his earnest desire to be the first constitutional Governor-General of India, and I trust he will do his utmost to hasten the fulfilment of that desire."

* * *

As a matter of fact, to do him justice, Lord Willingdon has only said it once and now he has obviously transferred his affections to a dictatorship. But its characteristic of these Liberals to cling to exploded beliefs and discarded declarations.

* * *

Anyway Lord Willingdon was shrewd enough to realise that if he wanted to be a constitutional Governor-General of India, he would have to wait for a new incarnation. So he though it better not to lose time and switch off on to the autocracy stunt.

* * *

Sir Chimanlal says, "the Government must go the fullest length in doing the right thing without any delay and thereby demonstrate that the Congress was wrong in distrusting the good faith of Britain."

This is the sort of faith that moves mountains, but it has'nt given Simla the tiniest quake.

* * *

"The city of Bombay", says the "Free Press Journal" is already drifting into very serious, unsettled conditions."

This is a startling discovery which should make us all wake up and realise that something serious is going on.

* * *

"The only way to cure Bombay is for all citizens, including Congressmen, Europeans, Steel-frame, Hindus, Muslims, to combine in a common endeavour to re-establish sanity and sobriety in communal camps."

This is another striking discovery from the same quarter. Are'nt they the elephant's pyjamas for finding out what's the matter and how to put it straight?

* * *

"The proper course was to co-operate with Government in trying to bring about Swaraj."—Loyalty meeting in Sholapur.

We don't know who actually said this, because the report vaguely says: "it was pointed out by the speakers".

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Perhaps they all spoke at once in chorus, so as to get the meeting over quickly. We incline to this theory because, if they had repeated the same thing one after the other the audience might have got bored, whereas the report says "the meeting aroused much enthusiasm."

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Anyway we heartily applaud the sentiment that everyone should co-operate with the Government in trying to bring about Swaraj. Everybody is ready. When is the Government going to begin?

* * *

When Professor Jeans recently lectured on "New Light on the Evolution of Stars" in Manchester there was a rush of cinema fans to hear him, expecting to hear some tasty revelations.

When they found out what the lecture was about, there were cries of "Cut it out", "Oh, can that!" "Say what's the bunk about!" etc.

At least that's what ought to have happened.

* * *

For the first time the Derby was "televised" and the result was shown to a London audience, who saw some fluttering black and white shadows making bounds like rabbits across the white screen.

The experimenter, says Reuter, was satisfied with his success. What the audience thought is not recorded.

BURY THE PAST!

For God's Sake Get On With The Job Of Conciliation

(By B. G. HORNIMAN).

After the passage of another day without any serious untoward incident, which gave the hope that the trouble was at last really subsiding once and for all, it is lamentable to hear that again on Thursday morning there was another outbreak of assaults and one crime of a most cold-blooded and brutal nature.

The murder of a Marwari merchant at Nagpada, accompanied as it was, by the theft of cash and jewellery to the value of Rs. 50,000 may be the work of professional criminals, taking advantage of the communal situation to bring off a big coup. That they should have been able to enter the premises and carry out this crime and get away without interruption is the most alarming feature of the affair.

A NEW TERROR.

The building where the murder was committed is exactly opposite the J. J. Hospital. There are generally plenty of police about at this spot and at the junction, which is only a few yards away, there has been a police picket stationed since the riots began, though I am unable to say whether it had been removed before this fearful outrage occurred. It was known that the deceased was alone in the premises, all his fellow-countrymen having made a speedy departure at the beginning of the trouble, and it is reasonable to hold that special attention should have been given to this building by the police in view of the danger this man incurred by remaining alone in a locality which may be said to be infested by men of questionable character.

The affair should be the subject of a strict and searching investigation and the police should leave no stone unturned in the effort to run the perpetrators to earth. A new terror is added to the situation, if assassins can easily transfer their operations from the streets and bye-lanes to the habitations of the people.

A FANATIC AND HIS UMBRELLA.

It may be that this outrage has not much connection with the communal aspect of the present troubles, beyond the fact that their existence provided an easy opportunity for the criminals to make a big haul. Unfortunately, a less grave event has been the cause of the recrudescence of assaults in the northern part of the city. The reports of the assaults on Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas have naturally greatly excited Hindu feeling.

Sir Purshottamdas is to be congratulated that he was attacked with nothing more deadly than an umbrella. I am sure he would be the last to wish that too much should be made of the incident. The perpetrator is obviously a fanatic, whose feelings have been unduly excited by the events of the past two weeks and the mischievous propaganda that has been carried on by other fanatical persons in the Mussalman community. Fortunately Sir Purshottamdas was never in serious danger, and much as the affair is to be regretted and condemned, it must not be magnified into a cause of further extension of the feud.

"BURY THE PAST".

These events again emphasise the two points on which I have persistently dwelt during the past few days, first that the inflammable material in the shape of bitter communal and fanatical feeling is still strongly present all over the city; and, second, the insistent need for all those in responsible positions, who are sincerely anxious for the restoration of amicable feelings, to sacrifice their own feelings and prejudices, to avoid proposing anything that is in the least likely further to excite communal feeling and to concentrate solely and whole-heartedly on the work of conciliation. This can only be done by a general self-denying ordinance and an honest agreement on both sides to carry out the wise and charitable injunction contained in the Manifesto of the leaders to "bury the past."

BORI BUNDER APPROVES!

This is the strongest reason for condemning the proposal of the Conciliation Committee that there should be an immediate searching investigation by the authorities to discover the "brains" and the source of the money behind the disturbances. It is significant that the two organs of Bori Bunder have hastened to support this proposal. But I am quite sure that what Bori Bunder has in its mind is something very different from what the Peace Committee "strongly suspects."

STUDIED CAUTION.

The "Times of India" discusses the proposition with an air of studied caution which is not likely to deceive people who can read between the lines. Before the disturbances had been in existence for two days this "model of impartiality" had decided that the Congress was responsible for all the trouble. It now reminds us once again that the 1929 outbreaks were eventually traced to Communist propaganda, and adds that "so it is felt on this occasion that there is some force or organisation behind the trouble that is of a kind not hitherto associated with communal disorders in Bombay."

Communist propaganda had as much to do with the outbreak of 1929 as the Bori Bunder office cat, but the Committee of Enquiry, by a process of connecting together events which were quite unrelated to one another, astounded everybody who knew anything about the matter that it was all due not to Communalism but to Communism.

WHAT DO THEY SUSPECT?

It now, evidently sees in the Conciliation Committee's proposition a bright prospect of the process being repeated, with the Congress on this occasion as the hidden hand. And I have no doubt, that will be the result if an official committee of the tame kind is appointed in response to the Conciliation Committee's request to the authorities.

But that is not what the Committee have in their minds. I would not be surprised to find that, if they were pressed to formulate their strong suspicions, it would be found that they were not all thinking of the same thing. The "Times" thinks it is obvious "that responsible men such as those forming the Peace Committee would not give public expression to an idea like that if they had not very good grounds for their suspicion." Let us hope that they would not, but the public have a right to know what their suspicions are and the grounds on which they are based. The "Times" says, further, that "the implication is of so serious and alarming a kind that we do not see how it can be ignored," and opines that it would be far more dangerous to refuse a thorough investigation than to risk the consequences of probing into the origin of the disorders.

AN APPALLING PROSPECT.

Perhaps the "Times" can tell us what the "implication" is but the public are in the dark. For my own part, I shall continue to hold strongly to the view, and I believe it is the general public view, that the consequences of such an enquiry at this time or in the near future, namely, the extreme exacerbation of communal feeling, would be so appalling as to make it far more dangerous than anything else that could be imaginably conceived.

I strongly doubt whether the origin of these disturbances will ever be traced definitely and satisfactorily to any quarter, though the acts and utterances of certain individuals and bodies may conceivably be held to have prepared the ground, either intentionally or otherwise. But that is a charge incapable of definite proof. It will always have to remain a matter of opinion.

WHAT THEY WANT.

Nothing would better suit the book of the "Times" and the section of opinion it represents, official and non-official, than that a Committee of enquiry should produce findings of this kind. But nothing is more certain than that they would never be accepted and would be bitterly resented by those against whom they were directed on one side or the other. And there would be flung into the cauldron of communal dissension such an ingredient of fresh ferment as to make a last farewell to Hindu-Moslem amity almost certain.

There is only one way to peace and that is the burial of the past and the consignment of all causes of controversy, jealousy and strife between the two communities to oblivion. Only when the leaders, most of whom, I believe, are members of the Conciliation Committee, put their brave words into practice, instead of subscribing to propositions which are the antithesis of this fine sentiment, and inculcate its message and the charitable feelings that it connotes in the minds of those they claim to lead, will the foundations of peace be laid.

GET ON WITH THE JOB.

That is the first and only task of the Conciliation Committee. For God's sake get on with it or, if you must, devote yourselves to the nasty job of digging up the past and leave the work of conciliation to others.

Deccan Sardars' Darbar

The Governor of Bombay has announced that he will hold a Darbar for the Sardars in the Deccan on Wednesday, (13th July at 4 p.m. in the Council Hall at Poona. The Darbar will be immediately followed by an Investiture.

MR. H. M. CHOWNA

We learn that there is no truth in the report that Mr. H. M. Chowna, Hon. Magistrate, on Monday entered the premises of some citizens in the locality of the Round Temple, while carrying out his Magisterial duties, and ordered them to open their shops and houses, or that he threatened them with possible compliance with his orders and fired some shots in the air.

We very much regret having given publicity to the report.

36 Million Voters For Provincial Electorates

(Continuel from page 1)

the policies which should be followed afterwards. Party organisation grows only by degrees, and is expensive to form and run. In no country in the world has democracy ever functioned successfully without a well developed party system and to manage an electorate of 7 millions such as the present is very different from dealing with one of 130 millions which is what adult franchise would involve. The Committee took evidence regarding the modified form of adult franchise in use in Ceylon, but decided that since Ceylon contains only 6 million people as against 257 million, since communal and other differences here are far more acute, since 50 per cent. of the Ceylon population is literate as compared with 8 per cent. of the Indian, and since there are proportionately more administrative officers in Ceylon, the experience obtained there is not applicable to India. They conclude that in view of the prodigious difficulties enumerated it would be the course of wisdom and statesmanship not to attempt to launch the new constitution on the basis of adult franchise, but to seek a more manageable basis, and that it will be for the legislature themselves to determine at what pace the electorate should be further explained.

MODIFICATIONS CONSIDERED.

In Chapter III five possible modifications of adult franchise are considered. The first is adult suffrage by indirect voting. Under this system, which is in operation in Egypt, Turkey, Iraq and Syria, the population would be organised in groups, and each primary group would elect, from among its own number one or more secondary electors who would form the constituencies or returning members to the legislatures in the ordinary way. Among the objections to this are that it would involve the abolition of the existing direct system, which would be resented; that the primary voters would be unable to judge whether the secondary electors carried out their wishes; and that the system would lend itself to jerrymandering. The second possible modification is adult suffrage within certain age limits. But apart from the administrative difficulty of determining ages, even so narrow an electorate as one limited to persons aged between 30 and 50 would total over 76 millions. The third is adult franchise for large towns. The chief objection to this is that it would differentiate undersirably as between urban and rural interests. The fourth is household suffrage. But a system which allotted one vote to each household would enfranchise over 50 million people of whom the great majority would be men; moreover since the household is nowhere the unit for revenue purposes, its adoption as the basis of franchise would be administratively very difficult. The fifth possibility is indirect election through local bodies; but this, like the other four, is also rejected, largely because it did not prove successful when in operation between 1910 and 1920, during the period of the Morley-Minto Reforms.

DIRECTOR AND INDIRECT SYSTEMS.

Chapter IV is devoted to considering the possibility of working the direct and indirect systems together, in the way suggested by the Franchise Sub-Committee of the Round Table Conference. This would seem to combine the advantage of retaining the franchise system India has become used to with some of the advantages of adult franchise, since it would bring the whole population directly or indirectly into connection with the legislatures. But the Francnise Committee's enquiries showed it to be open to serious objections. Firstly, if the groups consisted of 20 or 25 people,—the most favoured size,—no group elector could exercise more than one-twentieth or twenty-fifth of the voting power of the direct elector, and would besides have no control over the way the secondary elector cast his vote. Thus the representation obtained for such interests as women, labour and the depressed classes would be very small. Secondly there would be administrative difficulty in working the system. If local officials took an active interest and the elections were kept informal it might function, but should high feeling develop between rival candidates it would be likely to break down. Moreover if the electoral roll for a general election in November or December were published in July, the group elections would have to take place during the previous cold weather; and to conduct them would involve much extra work several months ahead without placing many more names on the roll. Thirdly, the Committee state that generally speaking the system did not find favour either with officials or non-officials throughout the country, and that every local Government and provincial Committee is now against it.

Attention is next given to the argument that at the moment when responsibility is being transferred to the legislatures, it would be unwise to extend the franchise at all. Among the points adduced by the Committee against this are that although the majority of villagers may still have little knowledge what elections are about the interest now taken in politics in this country is nevertheless widespread; that the present franchise gives predominanc to certain classes; that many literates are not on the rolls; that even if the interests of the new voters are different from the old they will not be markedly less capable of casting an intelligent vote; and that if responsible government in India is to be stable the legislatures must be made more representative of the people. Since, therefore, the franchise requires to be extended, and since complete adult franchise is impracticable and the disadvantages of any indirect scheme greater than its advantages, the Committee concludes that an extension of the direct franchise is the best basis on which to establish responsible government under the new constitution.

RESTRICTED FRANCHISE TO EXPRESS VITAL INTERESTS.

The general principles underlying the Committee's proposals are set forth in Chapter VI. In the first place they state that since their task was so to widen the electorate that no important section of the community lacks the means of expressing its needs, they have been more concerned to secure the best practicable distribution of voting power than to enfranchise any preconceived percentage of the population. The point is emphasized that provided each section is fairly represented in proportion to number, there is no reason why a restricted franchise should not express the vital interests of the majority of adults. For example the heads of agricultural families may us-

(Continued on next page)

BOMBAY'S LUCKY WINNERS

STOCK EXCHANGE DERBY SWEEP

The following are the names of the lucky winners of the prizes in the Bombay Stock Exchange Derby Sweep:—

First Prize of about Rs. 20,000 on ("April the Fifth")—Ticket No. B 731 held by one of the clients of Messrs. Grindlay & Co.

Second Prize of about Rs. 10,000 on ("Dastur")—Ticket No. D 697, held by Mr. F. Mello Castro, 11 Fort Street, Bombay.

Third Prize of about Rs. 5,000 on ("Miracle")—Ticket No. F 63, held by Mr. Thakordas Laloobhai, Khakhar Building, Madhavbag, Bombay.

LUCKY HOLDERS WHO HAVE DRAWN STARTERS.

The following are some of the lucky holders who have drawn the starters:—

ANDREA, Ticket No. E 887—Mr. Hiralal Venilal, 2nd Fanasvadi, Bombay.

BUCKLE, Ticket No. C 223—Dr. Parusram B. Mulkani, Hyderabad (Sind).

CELEBRATOR, Ticket No. D 475—Mr. Manilal Bechardas, 3rd Bhowada, Bombay.

COCKPEN, Ticket No. D 257—Mr. Jehangir D. Nariman, Khetwadi Back Road, Bombay.

CORCY, Ticket No. B 24—Messrs. Gulab & Co., Karachi.

FIRDAUSSI, Ticket No. A 749—Mr. Sirichand c|o Harshal, Gartu-Khairo, Sind.

HESPERUS, Ticket No. D 225—Mr. S.N. Dubey, Bisalpur (U.P.)

JACKDAW, Ticket No. C 103—Mr. C.D. Silva, c|o R.N. Talati & Co., Zanzibar.

JIWEH, Ticket No. C 399—Mr. Mohanlal Bhikhabhai, Karachi.

LEIGHON, Ticket No. A 887—Mr. W E. Edwards, 202 Wodehouse Road, Bombay.

ORWELL, Ticket No. E 939—Mr. Nathubhai Nagindas Jariwala, Bhuleshwar.

PORTOFINO, Ticket No. D 812—Mr. P.E. Polson, Frere Road, Bombay.

ROYAL DANCER, Ticket No. D-292—Mr. J.E. Saklatwala, Yusuf Building, Bombay.

SPENSER, Ticket No. C 47—Mr. Nusserwanji S. Pavry, Slater Rd., Bombay.

SUMMER PLANET, Ticket No. B 536—Mr. Pherozshaw D. Patel, 15, Waterloo Mansion, Wodehouse Rd., Bombay.

TOTAIG, Ticket No. B 926—Mrs. A.M. Leake, 123 Pensioners Lines, Agra Cantt.

WYVERN, Ticket No. D 255—Mr. Rambhai Patel, Mansar Building, Princess Street, Bombay.

Further Evidence In W. I. T. C. Defamation Case

COUNSEL REFERS TO LETTER IN "CHRONICLE"

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Mr. J. D. Davar, who appeared for Mr. A. Geddes, chairman of the Western India Turf Club in the defamation case brought against him by Mr. Fardoonji M. Fardoonji brought to the notice of the Court a letter which appeared this morning in the "Bombay Chronicle," when the hearing of the case was resumed to-day before Mr. P. L. Thakkar, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagon Police Court.

LETTER IN "CHRONICLE."

The letter in question was written by the complainant to the accused, and Mr. Davar wanted from what source the "Bombay Chronicle" had received an exact copy of the letter when it had not been read out in court.

Mr. D. Billimoria, appearing for the complainant stated that the letter had gone in as an exhibit and was read out in Court.

The complainant, Mr. Fardoonji was then re-examined. Replying to Mr. Billimoria, witness stated that his indebtedness of Rs. 5,000 which he referred to in the cross-examination related to his debts in business. The two letters, which he wrote to the late Mr. Hughes were written in a friendly capacity.

OLD SPORT.

Mr. Framroz Ardeshir Vakil, solicitor, and Vice-President of the Bombay Incorporated Law Society was then examined. Witness deposed that he knew the complainant for a long time, and he (complainant) was one of the oldest members of the Western India Turf Club. Complainant took great interest in racing and had a very good knowledge of racing matters.

Questioned by the magistrate whether he would call the complainant an expert in racing witness said: "Complainant knows a good deal of racing. Whether I can call him an expert or not is another question.

FOOL IN MUG'S GAME.

Mr. Davar to witness:—Are you an expert in racing?

Witness:—I am as much an expert as you are.

Mr. Davar:—"I am a foolt on the race-course" and added that he was not going for races.

Witness further questioned by Mr. Billimoria observed that he was a member of the Western India Turf Club for the last 15 years, during which period he had noticed certain things about the management of the club.

Mr. Billimoria:—What are they?

W. I. T. C. MANAGEMENT.

At this stage, the magistrate remarked that he was not concerned with the management of the club. The court only wanted to know whether the words said to have been used by the accused were defamatory or not and whether the accused was actuated by malice in using them.

Mr. Billimoria informed the Court that the accused's speech was based on certain articles which the complainant had contributed to the papers. The complainant advocated that more Indians should be taken on the Turf Club Committee and that Indians should be employed on the superior staff. The accused, in his speech imputed motives to the complainant in writing those articles. In the circumstances, it was necessary to prove that the criticism of the complainant was just.

Magistrate:—I am not concerned with the management of the Turf Club. That question is beyond the scope of this inquiry. Good faith or bad faith of the complainant does not come in. The Court had merely to decide whether the words alleged to have been used by the complainant were defamatory and malicious."

Witness continuing said that he had read the complainant's articles in the "Bombay Chronicle" and he agreed with the observations of the complainant regarding the management of the Club. He could not pass any opinion about the complainant's remarks about the jockeys pulling horses. Witness further stated that he was present at the half yearly meeting of the Western India Turf Club held in February 1932 when Mr. Geddes (accused) presided.

"PERSONAL ATTACK."

After referring to financial matters, the accused, witness stated, proceeded to refer to the complainant and the articles he had written in the papers. Replying to the complainant's criticism that Indians were very sparingly admitted to the Club, accused gave some figures of recent elections to show that it was not so. Accused, according to witness, also said that the complainant persistently applied for a certain job in the Western India Turf Club and did not get it. The complainant, accused said, got the work of supply of stores to the club, and that work was "taken away" from him.

The accused, witness proceeding remarked, said that the complainant was "a disappointed job hunter and lost store supply contract and that was why he wrote to the press against the club." The accused also used words as follows:—"What opinion can you have about a man acting in such an irresponsible way." Another remark of the accused, witness stated was "the writings and utterances of Mr. Fardoonji were beneath contempt". The whole tenor of the accused's speech, witness pointed out was a "personal attack" on the complainant.

Mr. Davar objected to this answer going in, as it was the impression of the witness.

The magistrate overruled the objection.

Mr. Billimoria to witness:—What is your impression of the accused's speech?

Mr. Davar again raised his objection, which also was overruled.

Witness remarked that the accused's speech amounted to a personal attack on the complainant.

Mr. Billimoria:—Were the words used by the accused likely to lower the complainant in your estimation.

Witness:—Yes.

Cross-examined by Mr. Davar witness said that he was a great friend of the complainant.

Mr. Davar:—You are rather interested in his career.

Witness:—Not at all.

Mr. Davar:—You frequent race-course.

Witness:—I used to go to the race course years ago. I have given up racing for the last ten years. Before that, I must have gone about 6 times.

Witness had written many letters to the Turf Club since 1923 regarding the management of the Club. He got details for his letters from the annual report of the Club, and from the speeches at the general meetings.

Mr. Davar:—On whose behalf did you take all this trouble?

Witness:—On my own behalf. It is my duty to improve the defects, when I am a member of the Club, especially when there is extravagance.

Witness admitted that he knew nothing about the racing side. Complainant saw him many times in connection with this case.

"NOT CONVINCED."

Mr. Davar:—Were you satisfied with Mr. Gedde's explanation regarding the complainant's criticism that Indians were very sparingly admitted to the Turf Club Committee?

Witness:—I was not convinced.

Mr. Davar:—Who is responsible for not going into the Turf Club Committee in a majority. Does not the remedy lie with the general body of members?

Witness:—"I don't know" and added that there was great disproportion between European and Indian members in the Committee. He did not know whether the complainant sought Mr. Gedde's help to get a job in the Western India Turf Club.

Mr. Davar:—Have you any reason to believe that the accused was actuated by malice against the complainant.

Witness:—I don't know.

Witness remembered that the accused had said at the meeting that the store supply contract was "taken away" from the complainant. Two days after the meeting, witness addressed a letter to the Western India Turf Club.

After the examination of Mr. Vakil, Mr. Billimoria informed the Court that his case was closed.

The Magistrate postponed the case to June 7.

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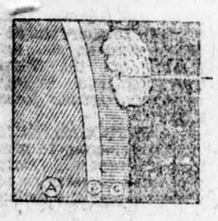

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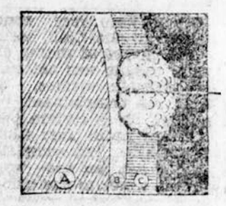

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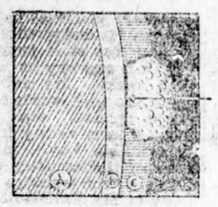

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36 MILLION VOTERS FOR PROVINCIAL ELECTORATES

(Continued from previous page.)

ually be said to speak not only for themselves but for all members of their family residing with them; women voters act in some measure for their sex: trade union speak for industrial labour; and the same is true of depressed class voters, representatives of landlords, commerce, and so on. The nature of the electoral qualifications proposed for the provincial legislatures is next explained. There are two general qualifications and a number of special ones. The first general qualification is property, which the Committee state has from the outset been the main basis of franchise, is already well understood in India, and commands general approval. They proprose to lower it so as to enrol most of the landholders, tenants, and urban rent payers and a considerable section of the poorer classes. The second general qualification suggested is educational, which has the advantage of providing for an automatic extension of the francise in the future. Different educational standards are fixed for men and women, and for the provincial and federal legislatures. As regards the special qualifications, the first is for women. The is necessary since few women own property, and less women than men are literate. Under the Committee's scheme one-fifth of the electoral roll will consist of women, and means have also been suggested for ensuring that a certain number of them are returned to the legislatures. In the case of labour, the qualification has been lowered so as to enfranchise large numbers of the industrial employees in the towns, and provision has been made for their direct representation in the legislatures. The existing representation for commerce and industry, the universities, and the landholders is to be retained but not increased. As it is proposed to enlarge the legislatures to between two and three times their present size, the representation of these special interests will be proportionately less than at present. As regards the depressed classes the Committee explain that the question of their representation in the legislatures is outside the scope of their reference. But they have furnished information as to their numbers, and made proposals designed to secure them substantial representation on the electoral roll. The classes for which it is most difficult to provide are the tenants-at will, the landless labourers, and the less prosperous rural craftsmen and artisans. But to some extent they will be represented under the special provisions made for labour and the depressed classes, and in addition numbers of them will be placed on the general roll is certain provinces. The Committee calculate that the effect of these recommendations will be to place 36 million persons on the provincial electoral rolls and that the proportion of adult males enfranchised will be 43.4 and of adult females 10.5. The Committee however recognize that as some of the figures on which they have worked are estimates, there may at present be difficulty in appreciating their exact effect; and they point out that the Franchise Sub-Committee of the Round Table Conference emphasized the desirability of giving each community a voting strength proportionate to its numbers. In order therefore that it may be seen whether the ratio of voters to population is discrepant in the case of any one community, they recommend that the electoral roll should be prepared as soon as the new franchise has been approved.

PROVINCIAL FRANCHISE SCHEMES.

The eighth chapter, in which the provincial franchise schemes are explained, is far the longest in the report. For many reasons the recommendations made vary from province to province. The wide local differences in the percentages of the population now enfranchised would in any case make it difficult to level up to a uniform proportion. In Bihar and Orissa and the Central Provinces the existing electorate is only about one per cent. of the total population, and in immediate increase to 10 per cent. would thus involve an eight or nine-fold increase; whereas in Provinces in which the electorate is between 3 and 4 per cent. an increase to 15 per cent. would be proportionately less extensive. Apart from this, in so far as the property qualification is concerned, franchise schemes must necessarily vary in India. Provinces like Bombay, the Punjab, the United Provinces and the Central Provinces naturally base their franchise schemes on their revenue systems, which differ widely from one another. On the other hand in Bengal and Bihar, where owing to the permanent settlement no similar system is in force, some other basis must be found. The Committee therefore considers, like the Southborough Committee,—that uniformity of provincial franchise qualifications is neither practicable nor desirable.

In dealing with each province the Committee first summarise the views of the local Government and the provincial Committee before setting forth their own proposals. The total electorates they suggest are generally higher than those proposed by local Government and in some cases beyond what was stated to be administratively feasible. But they have given careful consideration to the staff available for electoral purposes, and emphasize that far fewer voters will poll than the total number on the register. In estimating the proportion of people whom their proposals will enfranchise in each province they calculate on the basis of total rather than adult population, although this, as is explained in another context, is somewhat misleading, since no country ever enfranchises more than about half its inhabitants.

In the case of Madras, the Committee recommend an electorate of 7,400,000 or about 16 per cent. of the total population, of whom 1,700,000 or about 20 per cent. would be women. The Madras Government's scheme, which provided for an electorate of 6,500,000, was worked out with great care and completeness, and the Committee has proposed only comparatively small changes in respect of the women, the depressed classes and educated men. The franchise for the provincial legislature will be practically identical with that now in force for local bodies under the recently amended Madras District Municipalities and Local Boards Acts.

In Bombay, the Committee recommend an electorate of 3,700,000 which is nearly 17 per cent. of the total population, as against totals of about 13 per cent. proposed both by the local Government and the provincial Committee. About 20 per cent. of the electorate would be women. The Committee point out that the Government's scheme does little to correct the existing disproportion between urban and rural electorates, but that since they themselves have added nearly 4 per cent. to the electorate by enfranchising more women and depressed classes they see no means of rectifying the disparity.

A COMPLAINT.

As regards Bengal, the Committee indicate that they obtained relatively little assistance from the local Government. The provincial Committee originally favoured universal indirect adult suffrage, but the Franchise Committee are convinced that the discontent which would be caused by withdrawing the direct franchise from those who now enjoy it was underestimated. Nor do they agree that the direct should be supplemented by the indirect system as the Bengal Government propose if the franchise is extended to more than 7½ per cent. of the total population. They see no administrative necessity for restricting the franchise to 7½ per cent., but are handicapped by the Bengal Government having provided no scheme even for the restricted franchise they proposed. The Committee therefore recommend that the Bengal Government, with the help of their report and in those of other local Governments, should prepare a detailed scheme based on the payment of rates and taxes to local bodies with the addition of the upper primary educational qualification for men, and the same provision for women's suffrage as has been proposed elsewhere.

In the United Provinces, which the Committee visited twice, the provincial Committee recommended an electorate of 7,200,000 and the local Government one of 7,600,000. The Franchise Committee accepts the local Government's scheme, which was based on detailed enquiries in 1,800 typical villages, but would add the upper primary qualification for men. The total however need not be increased on this account, since allowance must be made for overlapping in the women's qualifications under the local Government's scheme. The electorate proposed would represent nearly 16 per cent. of the total population, and the women's vote would be 1,600,000.

In the Punjab, the Committee propose an electorate of 2,800,000 or about 12 per cent. of the total population, as against 2,300,000 and 2,700,000 recommended by the local Government and the provincial Committee respectively. 450,000 of the voters would be women. The difference between the Franchise Committee's proposals and those of the local Government is due to the former having included more women, depressed classes, and educated men. They point out however that a serious defect in the Government's scheme is that only about 25 per cent. of the electorate will consist of members of the non-agricultural tribes, who form about half the population of the province, and they suggest that the Government should give further consideration to this point.

In Bihar and Orissa, the local Government recommended an electorate of 2,900,000 and the provincial Committee one of 1,750,000. The former would represent about 8 and the latter about 5 per cent. of the total population. The Franchise Committee recognize that special difficulties exist in the province owing to the lack of revenue staff and the fact that the present electorate is only about 1 per cent. of the total population, but they do not think an electorate of over 3,000,000 would be administratively unmanageable. They propose payment of chaukidari tax at the minimum rate of six annas a year, or a corresponding rate of municipal tax in urban areas, as the general basis of the franchise, and suggest special provision for women and depressed classes. The total electorate would then number about 3,500,000, or about 10 per cent. of the total population. 350,000 of the electors would be women.

In the Central Provinces electorates of 1,500,000 and 1,750,000 respesenting 10 and a little over 11 per cent. of the population, were proposed respectively by the local Government and the provincial Committee. The Franchise Committee is prepared to accept the Government's scheme, provided it produces an electorate of not less than 1,500,000, and subject to certain special arrangements in respect of the depressed classes and women. It recognized that since the existing electorate is only a little over 1 per cent. this province like Bihar has special difficulties.

In Assam, the local Government was against expanding the electorate beyond 10 per cent. of the total population, which is treble the existing number. The provincial Committee wished to enfranchise 15 per cent. by reducing the qualifying payments of land revenue or chaukidari tax, but did not indicate precisely what reductions would be required. In view of the sparsity of population and defective communications in Assam the Franchise Committee accepts the Government's scheme provided more women are enfranchised and also men who have passed certain educational standards. The resulting electorate is estimated at slightly over 1,000,000, or about 13 per cent. of the total population. About 200,000 of the electors would be women.

As regards the Frontier Province which before April last had no legislative body, the Franchise Committee make no final recommendations. The existing franchise enrols about 4 per cent. of the total population and 12 of the urban. The local Government desired no further increase in urban enfranchisement, but considered that 10 per cent. of the rural population should be enfranchised. No special arrangements for labour or the depressed classes would be necessary. As regards women's suffrage, both the Chief Commissioner and the local Committee indicated that public opinion would render it at present extremely difficult. The Franchise Committee suggest that Parliament should decide, in the light of future discussions in the local Council, whether the province requires special treatment in this matter.

(To Be Continued).

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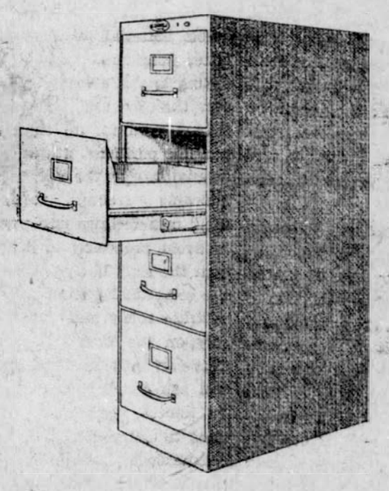

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THE BENGAL WATERPROOF WORKS, LTD. (B. C.)
367, Hornby Road, Bombay (Opp: Bank of India)
Sub-Agents:— SAVARDEKAR & Co., Girgaum.

FURTHER DROP IN AMERICAN COTTON PRICES ON POLITICAL REASONS

Effect Of Adoption Of Tax Bill Offset By Doubtful Attainment Of Revenue

FAVOURABLE WEATHER CONTRIBUTES WEAKNESS

The New York cotton futures market registered a further drop in prices on Wednesday on heavy selling pressure.

At the moment cotton markets are influenced by political news and adoption of Tax Bill imparted temporary strength but doubts of attainment anticipated revenue induced heavy selling which caught stopless orders.

Weather continues favourable and Wall Street market is easy. There is utter absence of confidence but any change in the general sentiment is likely to result in a quick Rally.

ANOTHER FAILURE IN LIVERPOOL

Pombay, June 2.

On Wednesday the New York cotton futures market was nervous and irregular owing to lack of confidence; advanced on bullish political news and later declined on weakness of Wall Street.

The U. S. A. Senate adopted the Sales Tax Bill to balance the Budget but it is doubted that receipts will not amount as anticipated owing to unfavourable trade conditions and drastic decline in commodity prices.

The weather for the American cotton crop continues favourable and the official weekly weather report is favourable. Dry and warm weather is mostly needed for best results.

Prices opened at a decline of 6 to 7 points and with the reports of adoption of Tax Bill, there was improved buying which resulted in a rise of 18 points from the opening level. But weakness of Wall Street together with favourable crop news influenced heavy selling pressure. Stopless orders were caught and a decline of 33 points was recorded. The market closed at a net decline of 22 to 26 points. Spot cotton prices again declined 25 points at 5.05c.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was weak and closed at a decline of 26 points. Spot cotton prices declined 26 points at 5.05c.

LIVERPOOL FIRM FAILS.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 14 points. Another small failure in the market influenced heavy selling and prices were quoted 19 points below previous closing. There was some long liquidation and free Japanese selling. Spasmodic trade buying and better American advices caused recovery and the market closed at a decline of 9 to 8 points. Middling American spot cotton prices are not received.

East Indian cotton futures ruled quiet and closed at a decline of 7 points. Egyptian cotton prices declined 16 to 18 points.

The Alexandria cotton futures market was weak and closed at a decline of 31 to 34 points.

PRICES VERY LOW.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co's report:—

The following cable is to hand from our Liverpool friends:—

"Very nervous feeling and although prices seem very low if nothing happens to crop may go lower."

The market continues very nervous and weak. There was further heavy liquidation and the weather is also favourable. Prices are very low and after such a heavy decline it appears likely that any constructive political news or unfavourable crop developments would cause a charp reaction.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. October Highest 5.58 + .10 (10-43 a.m.) lowest 5.25—.23 (2-57 p.m.)

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool. Market depressed. Feeling here is "Bearish" owing to unfavourable political outlook in Europe and America and unsettled financial situation.

Liverpool. Market suffering forced liquidation. Sentiment unsettled and uneasy. Weather very favourable.

New York. Stock market weak influencing cotton market. Market breaking and catching stop loss limits Absence of buying orders in any volume. International situation less favourable. Think prices close to the low for the time being. Expect distress selling to be over very shortly.

New York. Interpretation Senate adoption Tax Bill balancing budget offset by doubt attainment revenue anticipated. Liquidation incident suspension another Liverpool firm and generally favourable weather contributed weakness.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

11-39 a.m.:—Market very unsettled by local failure and disturbed world outlook.

12-37 p.m.:—Market improved upon more definite prospects of balanced Budget of United States of America.

8-49 p.m.:—New York:—General long liquidation; stoploss orders being reached.

Weekly Weather Report:—Favourable; dry and warm weather mostly needed.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, June 2.

July	...	5.00—.23
October	...	5.26—.22
December	...	5.38—.24
January 1933	...	5.45—.26
March 1933	...	5.62—.24
May 1933	...	5.76—.22
Middling Spot	...	5.05—.25

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, June 2.

July	...	5.00—.26
October	...	5.21—.26
Middling Spot	...	5.05—.26

NEW YORK.

New York, June 2.

New York, 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time):—

July	5.31
October	5.56
January	5.78

New York, Noon Call:—

July	5.20
October	5.45
January	5.67

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, June 2.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	13,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	3,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	4,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, June 1.

	10-10 a.m. Quotations.	To-day's Closing.
June 1932		3.90—.09
July 1932	3.86	3.89—.09
August 1932		3.90—.09
September 1932		3.90—.09
October 1932	3.85	3.91—.09
November 1932		3.92—.09
December 1932		3.94—.08
January 1933	3.93	3.97—.08
February 1933		4.00—.08
March 1933	4.00	4.03—.09
April 1933		4.05—.09
May 1933		4.08—.08
June 1933		4.11—.08
Middling Spot		4.32

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, June 1.

July	JM.....	5.38
October	.....	5.65
November	.....	5.67
December	..PL	5.74
January 1933	.....	5.79
March	.....	5.90
May	.....	5.99
F.G.F. Spot	.....	5.85

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, June 1.

Broach, Fully Good (Good Staple) 3.72

Broach, Fine (Good Staple) 3.84

Broach, Superfine (Good Staple) 3.96

Oomra, Good (No 1 Staple) 4.32

Oomra, Superfine (No. 1 Staple) 4.47

Oomra, Choice (No. 1 Staple) 4.62

Bengal, Good	3.15
Bengal, Fully Good	3.25
Bengal, Fine	3.35
Scindia, Fully Good	3.25
Scinde, Fine	3.35
Scinde, Superfine	3.45

LONDON SILVER.

London, June 1.

Silver:—Market is quietly steady.

Spot	16-15/16
Forward	17

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET

London, June 2.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25 C & F Calcutta: June/July per cwt. 7/9.

C and F Bombay:— June/July per cwt. 7/9-1/2.

C and F Karachi:— June/July per cwt. 7/9-1/2.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, June 2.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 Quality) Spot:—8-1/2.

No Trading In Cotton Bullion & Seeds

Bombay, June 2.

There was no trading to-day in Cotton, Silver, Gold Wheat and Linseed markets.

SPECULATIVE INTEREST CHILLED.

The Cotton trade journal writes:—

"The direct results of the daily discussions of tax matters at Washington my congress is creating a pessimistic feeling in business circles and its adverse reaction is felt from day to day. Investment and speculative interest in the cotton market is chilled, and the volume of demand cut down. Prices show a tendency to sag under moderate offerings from sellers who must seek buyers, and the market lacks a good tone. With the new crop moving along in fairly good shape, and with trade dull and interrupted by arbitrary conditions, there is possibility it might temporarily drop even lower than previling prices. It would be well to confine purchases to weak spots in the market.

APPROXIMATE STRADDLE DIFFERENCES.

New York-Liverpool:—July 247; Oct. 226; Jan. 216.

Bombay-Liverpool:—Broach J./Aug—Liverpool July (expected) Rs. 10-3/4 at exchange 1/6.

Bombay-New York:—Broach J./Aug. (150)—New York July (5.26) Rs. 3/4 at 3.68-3/4 Cross rate.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, June 1.

Chartered Bank of I. A. and C. £1†

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London Reg. £98

P & O Banking Corporation £6 1/4

Funding Loan 4 p.c. £100 3/8

Conversion Loan 3 1/2 p.c. £88 3/8

Rupee Paper 3 1/2 p.c. £44 1/2

Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan £57 3/4

Indian Stock 3 1/2 Sterling Loan £67 3/4

Indian Stock 4 1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan £90 1/2

Consols 2 1/2 p.c. £63 3/4

War Loan 5 p.c. £101 5/8

Victory Bonds 4 p.c. £100 5/8

LONDON METALS.

London, June 1,

Copper Braziers £39

Yellow Metal £34

Spelter Hard Indian Brands £11 7/8

Corrugat Sheets 24 gauge £9 3/8.

Tin English Ingot £124 3/4

NEW YORK DEMAND.

New York, June 1.

Demand Bills 3.68 3/4.

LONDON GOLD.

London, June 1.

Gold Bar Fine per oz. £5-12-9

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, June 1.

Interest Day to Day Loans 3/4 per cent.

Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 1 per cent.

Bank Bills 3 months 1-25/32 per cent.

Bank Bills, 6 months 1-29/32 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 2-3/4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 3-1/4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, June 1.

T T London on Berlin	15.59
T T London on Amsterdam	9.08-3/4
T T London on Brussels	26.35
T T London on Madrid	44.71
T T London on Milan	71.68
T T London on Berne	18.81
T 8 London on Paris	93.34
T T London on Prague	124.00
T T London on New York Closing Rate	3.68+5/8

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, June 1.

Cottonseed, Bombay Hull ton: No offers.

Castorseed Bombay, Hull ton:— June/July sellers £11-0-0.

Rapeseed Toria Hull/Continent: June/July sellers £10-11-3.

LINSEED.

London, June 1.

Linseed Calcutta (London) ton: June/July sellers £9-5-0.

Linseed La Plata c.i.f. Hull ton: June sellers £7-13-9.

Linseed, Bombay (London) ton: June/July sellers £10-16-3.

LINSEED OIL.

London, June 1.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt: July/Aug. sellers 13/4-1/2.

Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt: Sept./Dec. sellers 13/10-1/2.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, June 1.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed lb. Spot:—Sellers 1-3/4.

Govt. Repay One Crore In Ways & Means

Bombay, June 2.

The latest statement of the Imperial Bank of India shows that the Government have repaid rupees one crore to the Bank against the Ways and Means account.

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, June 2.

B. C. Rate T. T. 1/5 27/32

B. C. Rate D. D. 1/5 27/32

LONDON:—

Banks Selling T T 1/5 7/8 Ready

Banks Selling D. D. 1/5 7/8

Banks Selling T T 1/5 27/32 June

Banks Buying T. T. 1/5 15/16

Banks Buying D. D. 1/5 31/32

Banks Buying 3 Months 1/6 1|16 Mail.

Banks Buying 3 Months 1/6 1|32 15th June.

Banks Buying 3 Months 1|6 15th July.

NEW YORK:—

B. C. Rate T T 367

Banks Selling T T 366

Banks Buying T. T. 361.

PARIS:—

Banks Selling D. D. 693

Banks Buying D. D. 708

AMSTERDAM:—

Banks Selling D D 67 1/2

JAPAN:—

Banks Selling T T 120

Banks Buying 60 days 113

HONGKONG:—

Banks Selling D D 87 1/8

SHANGHAI:—

Banks Selling D D 113 3/4

SINGAPORE:—

Banks Selling D. D. 56

JAVA:—

Banks Selling D D 67 7/8

CROSS RATE:—

New York/London 3.68 3/4 1st inst.

Shanghai/London 1/8 1/3 2nd inst.

Japan/London 1/8 13/16 1st inst.

London/Paris 93.30 1st inst.

London/Belgium 26.50 1st inst.

London/Switzerland 18.75 1st inst.

London/Italy 71.70 1st inst.

London/Berlin 15.58 1st inst.

London/Holland 9.08 1st inst.

London/Stockholm 19.45 1st inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:— Steady.

Gold £5/12/5 31st ulto. £5/12/9 1st inst.

Silver London Ready 16 15/16 31st ulto. 16 15/16 1st inst.

Silver London Forward 16 15/16 31st ulto. 17 1st inst.

Silver New York Ready 28 1/4 31st ulto. 28 1/2 1st inst.

London Discounts 3 Mos 1 1/16 per cent 31st ulto. 1 1/16 per cent 1st inst.

London Discounts 6 Mos 1 5/16 per cent 31st ulto. 1 5/16 per cent 1st inst.

Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent. Bank of England Rate 2½ per cent.

Money:—Call 3 per cent.

3 Months. 3 per cent. 6 Months 3 per cent.

Tone:—Easy.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, June 2.

	Bales.
Khandeish	339
Central India	94
Barsi-Nugger	183
Berar	3,312
Central Provinces	181
Dhollera	2,547
Broach	1,325
Compta-Dharwar	1,616
Egyptians	200
East Africans	307
	Cwts.
Wheat	15,183
Linseed	3,829
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	129
Gingellyseed	690
Groundnuts	5,900
Castorseed	1,872
Rice	15,063
Myrabollams	3,003
Cottonseeds	5,159
Gram	465
Joowar	960
Bajree	373
	Tons.
Coal	4,031

THE TATA OIL MILL'S QUOTATIONS.

Ex. Godown.

Bombay, June 2.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 400 per ton.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Realy Per Case of 84 lbs. Rs. 22 per case.

Filtered Til Seed Oil Rs. 18.8 per case of 84 lbs.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 75 per ton.

WHEAT—BALTIC EXCHANGE.

London, June 1.

Rozario Santa Fe:—

June/July sellers 27/7½.

Barletta Russo.:—

June/July sellers 27/1½.

Wheat South Australian Parcels: June/July sellers 27/9.

Wheat Choice White Karachi Parcels:—

June/July value 27/6.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Fall In Government Securities

MILL SHARES EASY

Bombay, June 2.

As anticipated, Government securities ruled easy to-day on increased selling and absence of buying.

Mill shares opened quiet at about unchanged rates and ruled easy on scattered selling. Mills are losing heavily owing to big decline in cotton prices and even if prices recover there are no prospects for any material improvement in the general outlook at present. With Broach cotton at Rs. 150 there can be only restricted demand for cotton goods. Low values of shares are not indications of a rise. Bombay Dyeings opened at 618/12 and closed at 620 Fazuls dropped to 273/12 and closed at 276/4. Centuries were unchanged at 187/8. Pearls touched 150 and closed at 152/8 and look likely to improve. Burmas closed at 307/8 and Tata Steel ordys appreciated to 22/6. Tata Power ordy touched 512/4 and closed at 516/1. Andhras were done at 843/12. Hydros closed at 121/14 and Bombay Trams after touching 115 closed at 115/15. Indian Cements were done at 174/6.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, June 2.

Bombay Dyeing 618,20
Century 186,85,87
Colaba 56
Crescent 46
Fazul 274,76
Indore 322
Madhowji 10
Nagpur 230,31-14.
New Great 108N
Pearl 152,51-14
Simplex 18-2N
Swadeshi 183
Burma 304,6-14
Hydro 122,21-14 z
Tram 115,115-15
Deff. 240
Ord. 21-14,22-6
Bundi 14N
Indian 173,72,74
Katni Ord. 150N.

MILLS.

Bombay, June 2.

100 Ahm. Advance 283-12
Apollo 2.
10 Bombay Cotton P. 1-11-0
600 Bombay Cotton 50-0.
250 Bombay Dyeing 620.
250 Bradbury P. 127-8.
250 Bradbury 135.
100 Century 187-8.
100 Central 189/12.
100 Central India 231/14.
100 Coloba 56/14.
100 Coorla 115
100 Crescent 46/14.
250 Currim, 50-0
250 Dabid 80.
250 Dawn 475 xd.
200 Ed. Sassoon 25.
1 E. D. Sassoon D 0-3-9.
100 Elphinstone P. 20-12
100 Elphinstone 3-0-0.
250 Fazulbhoy 276/4.
100 Finlay 82-8.
1000 Framji Petit 150.
100 Gokak 100
1000 Hindustan 1350
100 Indore Malwa 322.
250 Jamshed 4-0.
50 Kastoorchand 6-12
100 Khatau 80
100 Kohinoor 110-10
250 Laxmi 860-OXD
100 Madhowji 10-0
250 Madras United 200
1000 Manecksji Petit 700
100 Meyer Sassoon 15.
1000 Morarji 412-8.
50 Mysore 103-12
200 New Great 108/2.
200 New Great P. 111-4
100 New City 63-12
250 Pabani 81.14.
250 Pearl 151/4
100 Phoenix 263-12
10 Premier 1-0
100 Shapurji 5-0.
1000 Sholapur 1677-8
250 Simplex 18-2.
100 Swan 56-8
100 Swadeshi 183/12.
25 Tata P. 15
25 Tata 16
500 Vishnu P. 512-8
500 Vishnu 1325-OXD
1000 Western 722-8.

BANKS.

100-50 Baroda 68/4.
50-25 Central 14-12
£10-5 Eastern 57-8
600 Imperial 1017/8.
500-125 Imperial Contr. 248/12.
100-50 India 85/12.
5 Union 3/5

CEMENT.

10 Bundi 14
70 Gwalior 52
250 Indian 175.
100 Katni 1st P. 103-4
100 Katni 2nd P. 106
40 Katni Def. 537/8.
100 Katni 150/10.
10 Punjab P. 8/14.
10 Punjab 7/10
100 Shahabad 210

INSURANCE.

10 Jupiter P. 7-3.
10 Jupiter 6/12
15 New India 17-10
200 Oriental 1685
10 Vulcan 5-3

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahmedabad 115-0
1000 Andhra Val P. 983-12
1000 Andhra Val. 843/12.
50 Bim. Tram. 115/15.
100 Tata Hydho P. 104-6
100 Tata Hydro 121/14.
1000 Tata Power P 1132/8
1000 Tata Power 517/8.

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahm. Prantij 620.
100 Amritsar Patti 90.
100 Central Provin. 67-12
100 Dho: Barramati 74-8
100 Guzrat 46-0
100 Mandra Bhon 54
500 Tapti Valley 576/4.

MINING.

10 Central India 1-8-0
10 Shivrajpur 11-14
150 Tata Steel 1 P. 117/8.
100 Tata Steel 2 P 40
30 Tata Steel D 240.
75 Tata Steel 22/6.

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 Alcock 95/10.
250 Bom. Steam 203-12.
250 Bom Steam 205
250 Bom. Telephone 51-4
8s. Brit. B. Petrol 2-8
125 Bom. Burma Old 306/14.
50 Bom. Burma New 102-8
100 Ind. Bleaching 127-8
15 Scindia 6-15-6
3½ p.c. Govt. Paper 62/5.
5 p.c. 1945-55 Tax Free 100/12

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, June 2.

	Rs.
3-1/2 p.c. G. P. Notes	62/5
4 p.c. 1931|36 Con.	93-6
4 p.c. 1934|37 Loan	92-6
4 p.c. 1960/70 Loan	70/12
4-1|2 p.c. 1934 Bonds	97-10
4-1/2 p.c. 1955/60 Loan	80/12
5 p.c. 1929|47 Loan	94-12.
5 p.c. 1939|44 Loan	95
5 p.c. 1926 Bonds	97-12
6 p.c. 1933-36 Bonds	100-10
6-1|2 p.c. 1935 T. Bonds	102-6

TAX-FREES.

	Rs.
3 p.c 1945/55 Loan	100/12
5 p.c. 1933 Bonds	100-8
6 p.c. 1932 Bonds	100/14
6-1/2 p.c. 1935 BDL.	104/10

CORPORATION LOANS: TAXABLES.

	Rs.
4 p.c. B.P.T. 1974	67
4 p.c. M. Deb. 1974	66
5 p.c. M. Deb. 1959	61
6 p.c. M. Deb. 1954	99-0
6 p.c. K.P.T. 1956	99-0
6-1/2 p.c. B.I.T. 1937	101

STATE LOANS.

	Rs.
5-1|2 p.c. 1933 Mysore	102-0
5 p.c. 1955 Mysore	99-0

Tone:—There was increased selling pressure in 3-1/2 p.c. paper.

Calcutta Share Market

CALCUTTA, June 1.

Jute shares ruled steady with a limited turnover. Towards the close however profit-taking was observable. Coals were unchanged with a small business passing. Teas were dull. In the miscellaneous section sugar shares showed no change. Government Securities were steady. The following were the closing quotations:

Securities:—3 and half per cent. Paper 62-10, 5 per cent. Bonds 1933 100-10, 5 per cent. Loan 1929/47 94-8, 5 per cent. Loan 1945/55 100-12, 6 per cent. Bonds 1933/36 100-9.

Coals:—Amalgamated 7-12 ex. div. Bolompore 0-14-0, Standard 20-4.

Jutes:—Albion ordy. 182, Bally ordy. 90, Dalhousie ordy. 251-8, Howrah ordy. 28-10, Kamarhatty ordy. 277.

Miscellaneous:—Frank Ross 1-8, Bengal Iron 1-12, B. I. Corporation deferred 0-9-0, ditto pref. 49, Calcutta Tramway ordy. 6-14, Titaghur paper ordy. 10-12, ditto defd. 2-8, Sugar shares:—Carew & Co. 15, Cawnpore 29-6, Champaran 23-8, New Savan 16-3, Samastipore 16-5.

Debentures:—4 per cent. 1905/35 Calcutta Port Trust 93-8, 4 per cent. 1906/36 Calcutta Port Trust 90-4.—A. P.

FRANCHISE LOWERED IN COCHIN

MORE RIGHTS FOR M. L. Cs.

Maharaja's Installation Announcements

COCHIN, June 1.

His Highness the Maharaja paid a return visit to Lieutenant Colonel H. R. N. Pritchard this evening at Bolghatty residency. His Highness motored along Broadway, the principal thoroughfare of Ernakulam which was magnificently decorated. On the return drive from the Residency His Highness was garlanded at several places and presented an address by the Anglo-Indians in which they referred to Cochin's historic friendship for foreigners and vast trade relations which had made her so prosperous. Among those who garlanded the Highness en route were Their Graces the Archbishops of Verapoly and Ernakulam and the Bishop of Trichur.

PEOPLE'S ADDRESS.

His Highness then received the people's address. Replying to the address His Highness said that he was much touched by the expressions of affection and gratitude and by reference to him and his house. Of the various functions connected with the installation none had given him greater pleasure and on none would he look back with more genuine satisfaction than on receiving the people's address. He assured them that the prosperity of his State and the welfare of his people would thereafter be the objects to which he would devote alike his thoughts and energies.

He recognised that State had never been confronted with more numerous and more pressing problems than at present. He was confident, however, that with the support of the paramount power and loyal cooperation of officers and subjects these questions would be solved satisfactorily.

His Highness announced his decision to extend franchise to the Legislative Council by lowering the tax qualification, to confer the right of electing the Deputy President to the Council and to extend privilege of the members by allowing them to put supplementary questions. His Highness said that he was introducing these reforms with a view to associate the subjects more closely with the Government and he hoped that the Reforms would increase the usefulness of the Council.—A. P.

STRONG MONSOON IN LOWER BURMA

Victoria Point Gets Six Inches

POONA, June 1.

The monsoon has been strong in Lower Burma and active in Upper Burma. Local rain has also fallen in Assam and Bihar and a few falls have occurred in Bengal, Chota Nagpur and Malatar. The temperature is above the normal in East Central Provinces South Hyderabad and along the Coromandel Circars coast.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Port Blair three inches; Victoria Point six; Diamond Island five; Mergui, Tashio and Mayanyo one and a half; Gwa and Kyaukpyu three-quarters; Tavoy, Rangoon, Mandalay and Monywa a half; Amherst and Bhamo a quarter; Narayanganj and Purnea two; Sibsagar, Chalbasa, and Darbhanga one and a half; Dibrugarh and Jalpaiguri one; Bogra and Darjeeling three-quarters; and Balasore and Shillong a half.

Forecast:—Rainfall will continue in Burma and local falls will occur in Assam, Bengal, Bihar and in Malabar.

Heavy Rainfall warning:—Locally heavy rain will continue in lower Burma during the next thirty-six hours.—A. P.

GOLD OUTFLOW FROM AMERICA

Alarm For American National

Bombay, June 2.

Messrs. Langley and Co. state:—

Mr. Hoover's appeal to the Senate on behalf of the dollar bears a remarkable and significant resemblance to pronouncements made by prominent members of the British Government before the pound's detachment from gold. Our Liverpool Agents, at our request, cabled figures of gold movement on Tuesday as 7 millions (including earmarked) exported and 1-3/4 millions imported. The figures are dollars and although not as large as might have been expected nevertheless show that the gold drain continues. The withdrawal of foreign money will not, in itself, force America off gold but the drain resulting from a dollar below gold point cannot continue without eventually alarming the American National and in that connection the continued decline in securities might, if all the facts were known, indicate a switch from American securities to foreign currencies. It is difficult to say whether the position in America or in Europe is, at the moment, the more critical.

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Insurance Co., can give expert advice on all classes of Insurance.
J3

REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JUNE 3, 1932

JUPITER
Is a composite office equipped to do Insurance business in all departments.
J4

HOOVER'S ORATORY TELLS

Senate Passes Thousand Million Dollars Bill Of Revenue

U. S. BUDGET BALANCED

WASHNIGTON, June 1.

The United States' budget has been balanced, thanks to the Senate passing the thousand million dollars revenue bill, adding 274,000,000 dollars to the taxation, including, higher income-tax and petrol tax.

The Sales Tax Bill now goes to a conference with the House of Representatives.

The Senate has also reported favourably on the Economy Bill, designed to reduce Government expenditure by 238,000,000 dollars. The Senate's action was due to the solemn address of President Hoover on Tuesday.

BOURSE CHEERFUL

Government have favourably responded to the enquiry from Britain to participate in an International Economic Conference to consider the stabilisation of commodity prices. Government feel that an early convocation of the conference might be of real value in balancing the budget and the willingness of the United States to participate in a world trade conference has acted as a super in the New York market. The tone of the Bourse was very cheerful. Nearly all issues showed a substantial improvement. There is in the press a chorus of tributes to President Hoover for his "aggressive leadership.".

WORLD ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

Not Possible To Hold Before Autumn

LONDON, June 1.

It is learned that the idea of a world economic conference originated in the recent statement of a "high official" at Washington in which the limitations of American participation were laid down. London immediately took up the suggestion, with the result that Anglo-American convensations took place.

After the statement by Washington steps were immediately taken to keep in full touch with the other countries associated with the Lausanne Conference. The French and Italian Ambassadors and also Mr. Mellon, the American Ambassador have been communicating with the British Foreign Office to-day.

The principal difficulty now being tackled appears to be to fit the new conference into the existing programme, especially as it is understood that America favours the conference of the heads of the states and important ministers. In view of the difficulties, the indications are that it may be impossible to hold the conference before autumn. The position will be immensely clarified if the United States can see its way to attend the second part of the Lausanne Conference dealing with economic and financial problems. It is generally hoped that the obstacles against it will be overcome.

It is believed that the United States favour London as the venue of the conference.—Reuter's Special.

BRITISH DOUBTS

Danger Of Overlapping

LONDON, June 1.

Exceptional interest was displayed in the reply given by the Foreign Secretary, Sir John Simon, to a private notice question put by the Opposition Leader, Mr. Lansbury, in the House of Commons. Mr. Lansbury asked whether Sir John Simon could state the present position regarding the proposed international economic conference which, aclording to the press, was favoured by the Government of the United States of America.

Sir John Simon said: "Within the last few days' conversations have taken place between His Majesty's Government and the Government of the United States on the suggestion that an international economic conference should be called to consider methods to stabilise world commodity prices. The matter has not advanced beyond the informal and entirely preliminary stage, so much so that the opportunity of consulting the other Government chiefly concerned has not yet arisen. It has got to be remembered that the terms of reference for the conference at Lausanne include, among the objects to be sought, not only the settlement of reparations, but an agreement on the measures necessary to solve other economic and financial difficulties which are responsible for, and may prolong, the present world crisis. Unless, therefore, the United States send representatives to the second part of the Lausanne Conference, there is danger of overlappinfi and the questions of time and place would remain to be considered even if yet a further conference were decided on.

"At the same time the importance of the United States' cooperation in such a discussion is so great that His Majesty's Government are losing no time in consulting other Governments who will be assembled at Lausanne as to suggestions which have been made."—B.O.W.

BRITISH MARKETS

LONDON, June 1.

The news that America will balance her budget not only caused dollar shares to develop strength but also imparted a better tone all round. British Government securities were strong on reinvestment demand from to-day's dividend disbursements, amounting to £65,000,000. Argentine Railways were exceptionally weak owing to a proposal by the Buenos Aires Pacific Railway of a three years' moratorium on junior debenture stocks.

Tin improved as the monthly statistics were better than expected. Liverpool cotton futures first declined about 14 pts. mainly as a result of the failure of another important brokerage firm. Later the loss was partly recovered on improvement in America.—

KITE-FLYING ENDS IN CLASH

Heavy Casualties At Bareilly

LUCKNOW, June 1.

There was a serious clash between two Muslim parties of Julahas and Bhisties at Bareilly. It is understood that a quarrel arose out of the theft of a thread ball for kite-flying by a boy who was rebuked by the members of the other party. This was the signal for a clash between both the parties, as a result of which one man was killed on the spot and 3 were seriously injured and removed to hospital where one succumbed to his injuries. Eight arrests have been made.—A.P.

FRENCH CABINET MAKING

Herriot To Seek Non-Socialist Help

PARIS, June 1.

The Socialists are now out of the picture, following M. Herriot's refusal of their offer to co-operate with the Government on the "Minimum Socialist Programme".

M. Herriot's task now consists in effecting a compromise with the groups of the Radical Left compatible with the feelings of his own Left Wing. It is generally considered that the formation, at the end of the week of a Radical Cabinet supported by the Centre and the Left, is practically assured.—Reuter.

CONGRESS PICKETING IN THE CITY

Five Volunteers Jailed

Bombay, Thursday.

A Congree volunteer, who was arrested this morning for picketing a gold and silver shop at Shaikh Memon Street, was convicted on a charge under section 4 of the Picketing Ordinance by Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50, in default sig weeks' further imprisonment.

The accused pleaded guilty to the charge.

Four Congress volunteers, who were arrested yesterday for picketing the shop of Messrs. Whiteaway Laidlaw and Co., were convicted under the same Ordinance by the same magistrate and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50, in default six weeks' further imprisonment.

"UNLAWFUL" PLACES

Bajaj's Bungalow "Notified"

NAGPUR, June 2.

A "C. P. Gazette Extraordinary" announces that, in exercise of powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Unlawful Association Ordinance, the Governor in Council notifies the following places, which in his opinion are used for purposes of unlawful associations:

The Satyagraha Ashram, Wardha;

The bungalow of Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, called the Ashram Wardha, and

The Garden of Jamnalal Bajaj, Wardha, and the "Shibir" situated therein. A. P.

DEFICIT IN MYSORE

Revenue Down By Ten Lakhs

MYSORE, May 31.
(By Mail)

The total indebtedness of Mysore at the end of 1932-33 is estimated at Rs. 745.10 lakhs and taking all liquid resources into consideration the net debt of the State including public loan liabilities and local fund railway loans will amount to 5.12 crores of rupees.

The revised estimates for the current year indicate a heavy fall of about Rs. 30 lakhs in revenue realisations under forest, excise and railways. Despite drastic retrenchments and other measures adopted with a view to bridge up the budgetary position, revenue transactions during 1931-32 are expected to result in an actual deficit of 18.57 lakhs as against the original anticipated surplus of 1.92 lakhs.

According to the new budget to be presented at the birth-day session of the Representative Assembly commencing sitting on June 6 the estimates for 1032-33 show an anticipated total revenue receipt of Rs. 352.72 lakhs against expenditure chargeable to revenue of Rs. 362.60 lakhs, leaving again a deficit of Rs. 9.88 lakhs.—A. P.

NUDIST DAY IN NASIK

NAKED PARADE AFTER YEARS OF BAN

NASIK, June 1.

For the first time since 1861 the Government of Bombay will allow, during the Simhasth Fair, processions of naked Sadhus.

The fair, which is held only once in every twelve years, begins this month, and only for August 1 will Government relax the existing restrictions and allow two processions including in all 175 naked "Sanyasis."

The procession starts from the Tribak monastery and passes over a two-mile route through the principal Trimbak village streets to bathe in the sacred pool at the source of the Godaveri river.

Thousands of pilgrims come from all parts of India to visit the source of the Godaveri river at Trimbak, to bathe in the sacred pools and to worship in the temples during the fair. This year the fair is not being attended by as many pilgrims as on former occasions, probably owing to the economic depression. It is however understood that a large influx of worshippers will occur during the next few months and that one large contingent of 30,000 now encamped at Burhampore will reach Nasik shortly.

Procautions are being taken by Governmen: to prevent the outbreak of epidemics. At Trimbak a plant for chlorinating the water supply has been installed and the Assistant Director of Public Health is making arrangements for sanitation, etc.

SOURCE OF GODAVERI.

As a rule the pilgrims do not stay at Trimbak longer than 14 days; some lodge in the town where wealthy men have built caste rest houses, but most devotes camp in fields on the outskirts of the town. The pilgrims go through the prescribed bathing and worship and then visit the chief objects of holiness in and about the town. They bathe in the Kushavart pool and afterwards worship Trimoakeshwar Mahadev, but are not allowed to enter the temple unless they are Brahmins.

Next they pay a visit to the source of the Godaveri. A flight of steps 700 in number built by Mr. Karamsi Hansraj, a rich Lohana of Bombay, leads right up the hill. At the top is a broad platform, protected by a retaining wall. From the back of this platform, which is a sheer cliff 300 feet high, water drips and flows through the mouth of the stone image of a cow into a small reservoir. A priest is in constant attendance and desses the head of the image with leaves and flowers. This is the source of the Godaveri which becomes a mighty river as it flows across the peninsula on its way to the Bay of Bengal.

On the plain between Trimbak and Anjeneri, lies a Hindu monastery or 'math' and a pond called the Prayag 'tirth," where the Nirbani Gosavis live. It was from this monastery that the processions of naked ascetics used to walk to the Kushavart pool, three abreast, with banners flying and trumpets blowing followed by an admiring crowd. This procession was banned by Government in the year 1861 when a riot occurred between the Nirbani and Udasi "Sanyasis," the former denying the right of the latter to go naked.

This year the "Sanyasi" Akhadas of Nil Parvat requested Government to remove the ban as they wished to resuscitate the ancient custom of having a procession of nude Gosavis, and it is understood that the Government are prepared to allow it on one auspicious day during the Simhasth celebrations under certain conditions.

MAGISTRATE'S CONDITIONS.

The District Magistrate of Nasik has accordingly issued an order under Section 44 of the District Police Act regulating the conduct of the two processions, which are to be allowed, viz., that only members of the Nil Parvat, the Niranjani, the Nirbani and the Attal Akhadas shall take part; the pocession will be allowed only between the hours of 4 and 6 a.m., on August 1 from the Akhadas to the Kushavart pool and back; that in the first procession only 100 may be naked and in the second only 75, that any Gosavi found naked outside his Akhada except during the two hours before sunrise shall be liable to prosecution.

The leaders of the "Sanyasis" have undertaken to carry out the orders of the District Magistrate as to the routes to be followed by each procession, and the times within which they are allowed, and it is not anticipated that there will be any trouble.

It is expected that there will be 500 Gosavis of the Nil Parvat and Niranjani Akhadas in the first procession and 350 Gosavis of the Nirbani and Attal Akhadas in the second procession.

WOMEN'S GOLF

All-British Final

LONDON, June 1.

The British Women's Open Golf Championship at Saunton has resolved itself into an all-British final between Miss Wilson and Miss Montgomery.

In the fourth round Miss Montgomery of Strule beat Miss Ferguson three and two. Mrs. Cheney beat Miss Brown three and two.

Miss Clark beat Miss Wanda Morgan two up.

Miss Wilson beat Miss Garnham three and two.

In the semi-finals, Miss Wilson beat Mrs. Cheney three and two, and Miss Montgomery beat Miss Clarke three and two.—Reuter's Special.

GODDARD PLAYS HAVOC

Peebles' Hat-Trick At Lords

LONDON, June 1.

The following are the closing scores in the first class cricket matches which began to-day:—

Middlesex versus Gloucestershire (at Lords.)—Middlesex 131 (Parker five for 73; Goddard 5 for 44) Gloucester 133 (Hammond 70; Peebles 5 for 34).

Yorkshire versus Hampshire (at Leeds).—Hampshire 199. (Macaulay 4 for 46) Yorkshire 10 for 1.

Nottinghamshire versus Derbyshire (at Nottingham).— Notts 339 for 6 (Keeton 108; Carr 54; Arthur Staples 59 not out).

Cambridge University versus Sussex (at Cambridge).—Cambridge 22 for 1.

Oxford University versus Lancashire (at Oxford).—Oxford 159 (Sibbles 6 for 45) Lancashire 105 for one (Paynter 54 not out).

Leicestershire versus Somerset (at Leicester): Somerset 46 for no loss.

Glamorgan versus Essex (at Cardiff) Essex 260 (Eastman 50, O'Connor 83; Clay 5 for 75) Glamorgan 26 for 4.

Some sensational bowling was witnessed at Lord's Middlesex were 115 for 4 and then Goddard in a single over captured three wickets for one run.

Gloucester too faired somewhat similarly at the hands of Peebles. When they had made 117 for three wickets, Peebles achieved the hat trick and the innings closed at 133, the remaining wickets falling cheaply.

There was no play to-day in the following matches:—

Warwickshire versus Surrey at Birmingham.

Northamptonshire versus Kent, at Northampton.—Reuter's Special.

WATERLOO BRIDGE TO REMAIN

LONDON, June 1.

Loud cheers in the House of Commons greeted the rejection, by 222 votes to 154, of a scheme to pull down Waterloo Bridge and replace it by a bridge carrying six lines of traffic.

TRIUMVIRATE FOR GERMANY

Hindenburg To Dissolve Reichstag

CENTRE PARTY CREATES CRISIS

BERLIN, June 1.

Owing to the Centre Party deciding to vote against the Papen Government, President Hindenburg will tomorrow dissolve the Reichstag. Thus Germany will be ruled by President Hindenburg, General von Schleicher and Herr Papen for sometime.

It was hoped earlier in the day that the Centre Party, of which von Papen is a member, though undoubtedly hostile to the proposed Government, would not support a motion of no-confidence which the Socialists intended to submit to the Reichstag. The situation changed later.

THE NEW MINISTRY

President Hindenburg has approved of von Papen's Ministry, which will be constituted as follows:—

Minister of the Interior: von Gayl.

Minister of Defence: General von Schleicher.

Minister of National Economy: Herr Warmbold.

Minister of Agriculture: Baron von Braum.

Minister of Transport: Baron Rubenach.

It is practically certain that Baron von Neurath, Ambassador in London, who has left for Berlin, will accept the portfolio of Foreign Affairs.

Schwerin von Krossizk, a member of the Committee of the Treasury experts studying in Paris the situation in the Danubian States, is leaving Paris for Berlin to become Finance Minister in the Papen Cabinet.

FINANCIAL POLICY.

There has been talk of the new Government resorting to mild inflation and even abandoning the gold standard. There were rumours of resignation of Dr. Luther, President of the Reichsbank, who is a strong adherent of the gold standard but he is under a contract till 1934 and cannot be dismissed and will not resign. There are so many Counts and Barons in the forecasted Cabinet that the new Government is nicknamed the "All Monocle" Cabinet.

It is understood that he and the ex-President of the Reichs-Bank, Dr. Schacht, will represent Germany at the Lausanne Conference.

Von Papen will not go although he has said that he would be an advocate of Franco-German friendship.—

MRS. GOVINDAS SUFFERING FROM HEART TROUBLE

Interview With Husband Will Do Good, Say Doctors

JUBBULPORE, June 1.

Much anxiety is felt here at the serious condition of Mrs. Govindas. She is suffering from complicated heart-trouble and gets palpitation at the slightest motion. Doctors are of the opinion that an interview with Seth Govindas, now in Nagpur Jail, would do her much good.—A.P.

WATER FAMINE IN SIMLA

No Supply To Gardens

SIMLA, June 1.

Owing to a serious shortage of water the Simla Municipality has decided to issue a notification prohibiting the use of filtered water for gardens and threatening to cut off the water supply to those who use water for gardens in spite of this warning. It seems that rainfall last year was the lowest known for thirty-three years and the municipality made every effort to cope with the situation and was helped by the recent rains and showers, but the stage has been reached when this emergency step has to be taken.

The main difficulty is that while the Guma can give a limitless supply of water there is not enough electric power to pump the water and already through control of street lights and other measures an effort has been made to release as much electric current as possible to enable the Guma to work to its fullest capacity.—A. P.

NO VOTE FOR INTERESTED COUNCILLORS

Mysore Municipal Reform Scheme

MYSORE, May 31.

Mysore Government are introducing shortly in the local legislature a new bill calculated to make better provision for the management of municipal affairs in the cities in the State. Outstanding features of the measure are: definite clauses are provided.

Prohibiting councillors and presiding officers who may have pecuniary interests in any subject under consideration by the Council from voting or presiding during the discussion of such subjects and

Controlling free grant of immoveable property of whatever value by the municipal authorities in the state for whatever purposes.

Provision is also made empowering the municipal administration to prohibit cultivation of certain crops in the interest of sanitation.—A. P.

RATNAGIRI WATER SUPPLY

RATNAGIRI, May 31.

The Ratnagiri Municipality is considering a scheme of replenishing its water supply from the Panwal River, about 10 miles from Ratnagiri, as the present supply is found to be quite insufficient. It is estimated that the cost of the new scheme will be about Rs. 2 lakhs.

The work undertaken by the Indian Hume Pipe Co. Ltd. of laying 9" Hume Pipes in place of the old 7" steel pipes has been completed. By this replacement an enormous wastage of water has been saved.—A. P.

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